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ASSIST. SURGEON JAMES E. PILCHER, U. S. A., read his postponed paper on "The Transportation of the Wounded," before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Wednesday of this week. There was a good attendance, and Doctor Pilcher gave abundant evidence that he had thoroughly mastered his subject.

THE non-commissioned officers so far ordered this year before Boards for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant are: 1st Sergeant Wilson Chase, Troop B, 7th Cavalry; Sergeant Henry A. Barber, Troop E, 7th Cavalry; Corporal Moses A. Gray, Battery G, 1st Artillery; Corporal J. M. Sigworth, Battery L, 1st Artillery; Sergeant William A. Campbell, Co. K, 12th Infantry, and Corporal Harold L. Jackson, Co. F, 15th Infantry.

ACCORDING to the last Army Register, there were on the 1st of January of the present year 2,165 officers of all grades and arms borne upon the rolls of the Army on the active list, divided as follows: Lieut. General, 1; Major Generals, 3; Brigadier Generals, 16; Colonels, 70; Lieutenants, 91; Majors, 227; Captains, 662; 1st Lieutenants, 643; 2d Lieutenants, 452. Added to which there were 747 officers on the retired list, making a total of 2,912.

THE several Army cases before the Court of Claims in which Major Gardiner is to appear on behalf of the War Department, will be argued March 27. These cases involve the questions as to when the pay for mounted service of artillery officers commences, the authority of the War Department to pay expert witnesses and stenographers in Court-martial cases. It is positively stated now that Major Gardiner will be retired as soon as these cases are disposed of. The vacancy on the limited retired list, occasioned by the death of Colonel Albemarle Cady, March 14, will, it is said, be reserved for him.

THE Board for revision of Army tactics is gradually getting its work into such shape that when a start is made rapid progress will be possible. It is astonishing what a wealth of undeveloped talent among the officers of our Army is revealed by the papers before this Board. They show that the work has not been begun too soon, and that the conviction that our tactics are in great need of thorough overhauling is general. The authorities on the subject of drill already accumulated greatly exceed the capacity of the accommodations for them, and the accumulation of a most valuable library of references on an interesting subject is likely to follow as one result of the labors of the Board.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in one or more papers last week to the effect that the appropriation for the repair of Farragut's old flagship, the *Hartford*, had been passed by both branches of Congress and become a law. While not precisely inaccurate this was premature. The bill has passed but one House so far, although the other branch has developed so favorable a disposition that it was supposed that the bill would have been taken up and passed before this time. Considerable disappointment has been expressed on the Pacific Coast that work on the *Hartford* was not begun long ago. It is believed that the old ship will be in the hands of the work-

men before long, and that she will be kept in American waters when commissioned.

ONE of the busiest offices in the War Department nowadays is the back pay and bounty division of the Paymaster-General's Office, presided over by Major D. R. Larned. The occasion for this unusual activity is the settlement of the large number of claims for back pay, bounty, etc., for which appropriation became available about a month ago. With a small force of only five clerks over 2,000 of the 5,000 claims for which provision was made have already been paid. The remainder are being disposed of at the rate of about 125 per day. For the Urgency Deficiency bill now pending provision is made for about 8,000 more of this class of claims. It is not likely, therefore, that there will be any cessation of work in Major Larned's office for the next six months.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs in their report in favor of the Benét-Cutcheon bill, to which we referred last week, say: "Several boards have investigated the questions connected with the defence of the country, and the conclusions arrived at may be stated substantially as follows: '1. Considering the time required to create a modern high-power gun, the first thing to be undertaken is the acquisition of an adequate supply of such modern high power guns. 2. That the best guns yet produced are those of forged and built up steel. 3. That the Government should not undertake to produce in its own shops the necessary rough lined, rough turned steel, but should encourage the production of such steel by private parties. 4. That the guns should be assembled and furnished in the Government's own factory, and the result of at least two investigations—that of the Gun Foundry Board of 1884 and the Flagler Board in 1887—decided upon.'"

THE frequency with which Army officers are being ordered before retiring boards would seem to indicate that the War Department is preparing itself to put the bill extending the disability retired list into operation without delay, should it become a law. There are already forty officers on the "waiting retirement list," and about a half dozen more now undergoing examination by retiring boards, not to speak of the number that have been reported disabled by regimental commanders and are now waiting the decision of the Department as to whether or not they shall be brought before boards. No less than five captains out of ten of one regiment (the 14th Inf.) have lately been reported by Col. Anderson as fit subjects for retiring boards. In this instance the Lieutenant-General disapproved the recommendations for the reason that it was not the policy of the Department to subject officers to examination by board until it was shown through frequent applications for sick leave and the reports of medical officers, that the officer was permanently disabled for further active service.

ON Tuesday next, March 27, the commission of Surgeon-General Gunnell as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will expire, and it is probable that a nomination to fill the position will be made without much delay. It is known that Dr. Gunnell would be well pleased to succeed himself, as, besides the honor involved, this action by the President would insure his retirement with the relative

rank of Commodore in November of next year. But it is not believed by those informed of matters in Washington that Dr. Gunnell will receive a re-nomination. Medical Director John M. Browne, at present a member of the Examining and Retiring Board in the Navy Department, it has been said, stands a very good chance for receiving the appointment. But beyond unofficial rumor little is known of the Secretary's intentions in this matter. Enough is known, however, of the relations between Dr. Browne and Secretary Whitney to warrant the belief that if Dr. Gunnell does not become the next Surgeon-General Dr. Browne will. In either case the Navy is to be congratulated on having at the head of this important Bureau a gentleman and a scholar.

IN the JOURNAL of March 3, 1888, we referred to the good service done the Army by Captain J. G. Ballance, U. S. A., Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of Texas, by compiling detailed instructions as to the method for taking depositions to be used as evidence before Courts-martial, based on the laws, decisions, regulations and orders. We are well aware that officers of Courts-martial have been much puzzled as to the proper mode of procedure in cases requiring depositions to be taken. It seems to be certain that courts-martial have full power given them by law to issue commissions in the nature of *dedimus potestatem* on any person; but the expediency of exercising that power to its full extent is questionable, and the order contains an injunction on courts-martial not to name any one as a commissioner until the name of a suitable person is obtained from the department commander. Though this direction would seem to be illegal, in restricting and to that extent prohibiting a power which, as the order contends, is given by law, it is to be remembered that it has always been held that a regulation might be published which would limit or restrict a law which in itself gives permissive authority to do certain things. General orders and the Regulations are full of such precedents. For instance, take the 11th Article of War, which gives power to a regimental commander, not in the field, to give furloughs to enlisted men in his command without limitation as to time or numbers, yet the commanders are restricted to a very narrow limit by A. R. 201. Again, R. S., sec. 1203, states judge advocates "shall have power to appoint a reporter," yet that power is restricted very materially by A. R. 931 and G. O. 37, H. Q. A., 1886. Captain Ballance doubtless anticipated criticisms on the matter contained in the order, as the form and procedure adopted are radically different from those which have received the silent sanction of the powers that be, and an issue is taken with most, if not all, of the text writers who have touched on the subject. He proceeds on the assumption that where Congress has given a court-martial power to do a certain thing, not accompanied by directions as to manner, etc., etc., they must proceed as provided for in criminal cases for federal civil courts which are governed by the Constitution and U. S. Statutes; and where these fail to make a sufficient provision, then according to the procedure in use in the State where the court may be sitting. The State law cannot, of course, give authority to assume any power derogatory to the common law, the Constitution and the U. S. Statutes; but the power having once been properly given, recourse may be had in certain cases to the State law to ascertain the manner, etc., of carrying out the law.

THE STEELE BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you allow a citizen space in your columns to say a word in reference to the "Steele" bill and to take up that weapon which is (sometimes) mightier than the sword in defence of Army officers against this dastardly measure. Year after year has the Army been buffeted about by Congressmen whose only claim to their country's gratitude is that being mortal they must eventually die and thus confer a boon on the Republic. The rewards of valor in the United States are but microscopic under the most favorable aspect, and our veteran Army officers have little enough to thank their country for, but now men who risked their lives and limbs, who lost health, and consequently happiness, who by long military service have been unfitted for the prosecution of other business, and who are dependent upon the meagre pay they receive—these men, who in their declining years, are entitled to comfort, and should have the everlasting gratitude of their countrymen, are to have their very sustenance denied them. The operation of this bill would make mendicants of heroes. It would no longer be one's boast that he fought for the flag, but he would even be tempted to curse the day that saw him enrolled among the victims of an unjust, ungrateful and miserly government. It is barely possible that the House, in one of its lucid intervals, may reject this thieving bill. Let us hope it will, not only out of regard for our Army officers, but for our national good name.

P. A. TRIOT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The bill of Gen. Steele, now before Congress, "To increase the efficiency of the line of the Army and for other purposes," is certainly one that should be watched by all officers, particularly those affected by its provisions.

Sec. 33 of the bill is so sweeping in its nature that every officer of the Army in or out of active service should protest against it. It is a direct blow to the retired list, present and future.

To illustrate the two per cent. system, as proposed, I will take the case of one officer, well known to most of the Army. He was appointed an officer of the 15th Infantry, Sept. 27, 1861. Therefore because he did not happen to be appointed previous to July 22, 1861, he loses more than half his retired pay. This officer, though he was retired in 1879 in the 63d year of his age, is cut down to 36 per cent. of his retired pay by mere technicality.

His services to the Government, though not in the Army proper previous to the war, yet under the War Department, commenced in 1825, and without intermission he served as asst. engineer, building light houses, harbors, and on the surveys of the lakes, until he was appointed an infantry officer, and transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, Sept. 27, 1861. He went through the grade of captain to a majority in 1867; made one of the colonels of the Q. M. Dept. by the act of July 4, 1864; brevetted through all grades to Brig.-General, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services. This officer held many important positions, as chief of the bases of supply, and particularly that of fitting out the troops for Illinois, Wisconsin, and partially those of Iowa and Minnesota. Transferred to Fort Leavenworth in 1864, he was placed in charge of that depot and the districts of the plains, extending to New Mexico and Utah. Then a chief quartermaster, District of Texas and 5th military district; then to New Mexico; then chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, and from there to the Department of the Gulf for five years in New Orleans, as chief quartermaster. His disbursements were very large, about seventy-five millions of dollars, and property received, distributed and accounted for over one hundred millions of dollars. His accounts are settled fully.

He did not go to the field. Why was it? While stationed in Chicago he was offered the command of two different regiments. His request to be permitted to command one was refused by Mr. Stanton, on the ground that his services were too valuable in his own department. Now by a clause in the bill in question he suffers for not having gone to the field.

Advancing age and infirmities compelled him to apply for retirement in his 63d year of age, and he was retired with the rank of Major in 1879. Now here is one officer whose whole life has been in the service of the United States in some capacity, yet in his old age, well into the 70s, with no income to speak of, beyond his retired pay of major, cut down to 36 per cent. of that pay by the feature of the bill in question. This is one case of injustice, and there are many others who will be affected in a greater or less degree unless the provisions of section 33 are dropped entirely.

SERVICE.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

A PITTSBURGH despatch of March 17 says of the steel coast gun:

Last week at least 2,000 persons visited the works of the steel casting company to see the new cannon, and that number will probably be exceeded this week. The gun lies in the lathe-to-day, glistening like silver from end to end.

Yesterday morning several tests were made of the steel weld in the gun, which fully bear out the claim of Mr. Hainesworth. A longitudinal piece of steel taken from the breech showed ultimate strength, 92,500 pounds to the square inch; elastic limit, 50,000; elongation, 10 per cent. in 2 inches; reduction of area, 10.37 per cent. A longitudinal piece from the trunnion gave: Ultimate strength, 81,420 pounds; elastic limit, 40,700; elongation, 27 per cent. in 2 inches; reduction of area, 45.41 per cent. From the muzzle of the gun a longitudinal piece gave: Ultimate strength, 82,120 pounds; elastic limit, 45,470; elongation, 18 per cent. in 2 inches; reduction of area, 20.27 per cent. A transverse test piece from the muzzle showed: Ultimate strength, 83,030 pounds; elastic limit, 45,340; elongation, 25 per cent. in 2 inches; reduction of area, 27.06 per cent. Comparison of these tests with the requirements of the contract shows that Mr. Hainesworth has in every particular furnished a better grade of steel than was demanded by the Government.

The manufacturers of the gun were required to guarantee nothing more than the following qualities in the steel: Ultimate strength, 80,000 pounds; elastic tensile, 40,000; elongation, 7 per cent. in 2

inches; reduction of area, 7 per cent. There can be no reasonable doubt now of the success of the gun. The steel has stood the severest tests that could be applied, and has proved that in every part of the gun, the centre as well as the outside, it is absolutely perfect.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday March 16, in St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT J. M. NEALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry is East from Fort Bowie, Ariz., on a few months' leave.

LIEUTENANT D. F. ANGLUM, 12th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Sully, D. T., on a month's leave.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in New York from the South early in April.

GENERAL N. BANKS is spoken of as likely to be the next Governor of the Soldiers' Home, at Togus, Me.

CAPTAIN L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., has returned to Denver, Colo., from a short trip to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT W. E. WILDER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bowie, Arizona.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., left Washington, this week, on a business trip to Augusta, Ga.

LIEUTENANT A. L. DADE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, under recent transfer, will change base from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of engineer matters at Major General Howard's headquarters, San Francisco.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., and family, have got nicely settled at Vancouver Barracks, and are a welcome addition to the garrison society.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, will leave New York for Europe about the middle of April, returning in July.

GENERAL SHERMAN responded for "The Army and Navy" at the banquet at Delmonico's New York, March 17, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

CAPTAIN S. T. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, will, it is stated by the Vancouver Independent, shortly be married to Miss E. B. Story, of Portland, Ore.

LIEUTENANT S. C. ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and entered upon duty as instructor in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, recently examined by a Retiring Board, has been visiting in Philadelphia with quarters at the Hotel Lafayette.

CAPTAIN J. M. K. DAVIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, lately at Vancouver Barracks, have now got nicely settled into their new quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN D. W. LOCKWOOD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is soon to bid farewell to friends at Grand Rapids, Mich., and go to West Point for duty at the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT F. M. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Madison Barracks and lately in San Francisco, is now at Morrow, Ohio. He will rejoin his post towards the end of April.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., whose injuries on the ice have confined him to his quarters for some weeks past, is fast approaching convalescence, and it is expected will soon be out and about again.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLEY, 5th Artillery, has returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and Capt. H. W. Lawton and G. A. Anderson, of the Cavalry, to Fort Myer, Va., from a trip to Boston to examine Mr. de Bussigny's method of horse training.

THE remains of Wm. H. Dulny, formerly of the U. S. Army, and a son of the late Col. William Dulany, U. S. Marine Corps, were buried from the residence of his mother in Baltimore. He leaves a wife, a mother, four sisters and one brother to mourn his loss.

THE dismissal of Capt. Thos. Garvey, 1st U. S. Cavalry, March 26, promotes 1st Lieut. P. S. Bonus, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. S. Foltz, to 1st Lieutenant. Capt. Bonus will change base from Assiniboine to Fort Maginnis. Lieut. Foltz is on duty at West Point.

MR. D. N. McDONALD, late 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cavalry, who left the Service by resignation March 4 to engage in civil pursuits, was married Feb. 21 to Miss C. E. Whitehurst, daughter of Mrs. G. W. F. Price. The ceremony was performed by the bride's stepfather, Dr. G. W. F. Price, of the Nashville College for Young Ladies. Mr. McDonald is now settled in business at Carthage, Tenn.

"LIEUTENANT SMOKE, 18th Infantry," says the Denver News, "has been down with the measles several days, but is rapidly convalescing. About 20 soldiers and officers have been afflicted with the ugly disease since it broke out at the post. Lieut. Steele was in from the camp the other night for the first time for two weeks, having been one of the first patients of Dr. Richards. The handsome shoulder-strapped pair have been missed, and for the protection of their friends it is only proper that this explanation should be made."

GENERAL AUGUST VALENTINE KAUTZ, Colonel 8th U. S. Inf., of Fort Niobrara, receives a very complimentary notice from a recent number of the *Vallejo Blade*, which paper quotes at length the biography of the General, given a short time ago in Soule's Military List, and from which we have heretofore quoted. The *Blade* adds, referring to the possible promotion of General Kautz should a vacancy for a Brigadier General fall in: "It is proper to state that not only is General Kautz taking no active part in this movement in his behalf, but is unaware of what his friends are doing. We shall be sorry to lose him from our community, but hope for his promotion nevertheless."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND celebrated his fifty-first birthday quietly, March 18.

LIEUT. WIRT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., early this week, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. W. C. MUHLENBERG, 2d U. S. Inf., who is on sick leave at Lewiston, Idaho, has received a six months' extension.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., left Omaha early in the week for Galveston, Texas, and may when there take a trip to Mexico.

GEN. R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., delivered an excellent lecture on "War Memories," in St. Paul, March 15, for the benefit of Dayton Avenue Church.

ADJT. J. GOULD WARNER, of New York city, the adopted son of the veterans of 1812, who has been reported as missing since March 9, is reported to be in Boston.

GENERAL D. H. STROTHER, (Porte Crayon), whose death was reported last week, was the father of Lt. L. H. Strother, Adjutant, 1st U. S. Infantry, Angel Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st Infantry, who is wintering on the Pacific Coast, last at Fort Mason, Cal., has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN S. L. WOODWARD, 10th U. S. Cav., lately on leave at Paducah, Ky., was expected at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week to take charge of recruits going to Arizona.

COL. C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, has rented his cottage on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Perry street, Newport, R. I., to Miss Laura Patterson, of Baltimore.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 22d U. S. Inf., who has returned from the South to visit friends in Philadelphia, will leave in a few days for the West on his return journey to Fort Lyon, Colo.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th U. S. Infantry, reported at Governor's Island early this week for examination by the Retiring Board, of which Colonel Charles Sutherland, Surgeon, U. S. A., is President.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., and wife, arrived at Brunswick, Ga., early in the week, and are the guests of Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., at the Jekyll Island Club House, near that city.

A REUNION of the 30th Indiana Volunteers will take place at Ligonier, Ind., April 7, at which it is expected the regiment's honored Lieut. Colonel at the close of the war—Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cavalry—will be present.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "Captain J. A. Snyder, 3d U. S. Inf., now here, who it was thought was dying of congestion of the brain, complicated with heart disease, now receives callers, eats heartily and is getting better daily."

THE Army and Navy Medical Museum has been opened to the public in its new location, just east of the National Museum, Washington, D. C. The furnishings of the immense library have been completed and the reading room is very handsome.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., contributes to the Brooklyn *Eagle* an interesting historic article on Fort Lafayette, which contains some reminiscences of that veteran and inflexible officer, Colonel Martin Burke, U. S. A., now dead.

CHICAGO will part with regret with Major Thos. H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for some years past on duty at the Headquarters Division of the Missouri, and who now goes to Portland, Oreg., for station. His place in Chicago will be taken by Capt. W. L. Marshall, now at Milwaukee.

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, Chief Clerk of the War Department will give some "Recitations Illustrative of the War" on April 4, before the United Service Club of Philadelphia. On Wednesday of this week, Colonel Chas. E. Cadwalader related to the club some "Personal Reminiscences with the Army of the Potomac," which were highly appreciated.

THE lecture of Col. W. E. Merrill, U. S. A., says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, on "The Present Condition of Our National Defences," at College Hall, Friday night, was the last of the series of entertaining lectures on military matters given under the auspices of the Lytle Greys. They were the largest attended of any military lectures ever given in the city, which proved they were unusually popular.

CAPTAIN DAVID SCHOOLEY, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sisseton, Dakota, will be retired for age April 1, after an honorable service of over a quarter of a century. He was mustered out in January, 1866, as Major of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, and joined the Regular Army July 25th of that year as Captain of the 40th Inf. His retirement promotes 1st Lieut. Harry Reade to Captain, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Webb to 1st Lieutenant.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting the bill to retire General Pleasanton, say: "General Pleasanton is now broken down in health, and without physical ability to support himself. In view of his great services to the country, his case seems to the committee an exceptionally deserving one, and they therefore recommend the passage of the bill, so amended that his appointment shall be that of Major of Cavalry, the rank held by him in the Regular Army at the time of his resignation from the Service, Jan. 1, 1868."

THE Wisconsin Commandery Loyal Legion pay a beautiful tribute to the memory of their late companion, Colonel William Chapman, U. S. Army, retired. When retired from active service, says the circular, Colonel Chapman returned to Wisconsin and took up his residence within sight of the walls of the frontier fort, where, in the old days, he had been the observed of all observers. Here he lived to a green old age, ever the same courteous, chivalric, simple-hearted soldier. Here, surrounded by his children and children's children, he met like a soldier, the sudden summons to face once more the grim destroyer he had dared on many a field, and after two days' struggle found his final conqueror.

CAPT. J. S. PAYNE, retired, has changed his residence from Washington, D. C., to Marshall, Va.

CAPT. W. C. MANNING, 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Mackinac, Mich., is visiting friends at Portland, Maine.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., according to latest reports from St. Augustine is very much improved in health.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., visited New York City this week on his way to Princeton, N. J.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday, on a short visit from Fort Adams, R. I.

JOSEPH N. MORRISON, of Missouri, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice, War Department, in succession to the late Mr. Thos. Duke.

LIEUTENANT F. D. SHARP, 20th U. S. Infantry, will, under the terms of the Court-martial sentence which we publish this week, go from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., contributes to the April number of "Scribner's Magazine," a paper in answer to the question: "Where Shall We Spend Our Summer?"

GENERAL JOSEPH J. BARTLETT, of New York, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, a distinguished soldier during the war, had a stroke of apoplexy this week but is reported to be out of danger.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS G. TOWNSEND, 6th U. S. Inf., who is soon to relinquish duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, will avail himself of three months' leave before joining his company at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

SURGEON H. E. BROWN, U. S. A., now at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, will go to Fort Barrancas, Fla., next week for a two months' tour as post surgeon during the absence on leave of Dr. M. C. Wyeth, who is coming north for that period.

It is understood that the proceedings in the court-martial cases of Capt. J. A. Ormstead, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cav., have reached Washington through the regular channels from Fort DuChesne. The significance of this fact is apparent.

1st LIEUT. J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th Inf., it is understood, is very much dissatisfied at the action of the Retiring Board in recommending him for retirement. He maintains that his disability is but temporary. He is now in Washington, endeavoring to have the findings of the Board set aside.

The President has disapproved the findings of the retiring board in the case of Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., which pronounced him permanently incapacitated and recommended him for retirement. The action of the President annuls the proceedings of the Board and Capt. Merrill thus reverts to the same status as before the examination.

The friends of Gen. Hancock who have been active in their efforts to raise sufficient money to purchase a house in Washington for Mrs. Hancock have met with complete success. The house is a large three-story brown and white stone structure, and is located at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and R streets, N. W. The house will be formally presented to Mrs. Hancock about April 1. Among the members of the committee who have had charge of the matter are: Stilson Hutchins, Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., Gen. Albert Ordway, and A. A. Wilson.

The Secretary of War has approved a recommendation from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that no steps be taken for the present toward stopping the pay of Col. McClure on account of the \$35,000 charge standing against him on the books of the Treasury. This action was taken in order to give Col. McClure further time to procure relief through legislation. He is certainly entitled to it, and there would seem to be no good reason why it should be so long withheld. It is a great hardship that an officer should be held responsible to the last extremity for what involves no wrong on his part.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Chicago Evening Journal, March 17, states that Senator Farwell and Congressman Mason and Lawler are protesting against the transfer of Major Handbury, U. S. A., now in charge of the engineering work at Chicago, to Oregon. General Benét was acting as Secretary of War and could not definitely answer the Congressmen's requests. A renewed effort will be made on the return of Secretary Endicott. The telegram says: "There is no disposition on the part of these gentlemen to reflect upon Captain Marshall, of Milwaukee, who has been ordered to Chicago to take Handbury's place, but it is felt that the familiarity of the last-mentioned officer with the work ought to cause him to be retained."

UNDER the head of "Men who saw Service," the Chicago Evening Journal mentions the following retired officers of the Army, now living in and near that city: "Lieut. Colonel T. E. Maley is an instance of an excellent officer made out of a private soldier. He was a good non-commissioned officer. He made a good field officer. In the eyes of American citizens, his chevrons weighed as much as his epaulettes." Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. B. Knox, Major Jos. H. McArthur, Bvt. Major J. H. Kellogg, Bvt. Capt. E. R. Shurly, Col. Ransom Kennicott, and Lieut. Hugh D. Bowler and Lieut. T. H. Capron have all fine war records. Harris A. Wheeler who served for sometime as an officer of the 25th U. S. Infantry is now Colonel of the 2d Illinois National Guard.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENDERSON, of the Naval Advisory Board, has taken a week's leave of absence, the most of which will be spent in Virginia.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N., lately at Saugerties, N. Y., has gone to Washington, and is quartered at the Ebbitt. We are glad to learn that he has gained sufficient strength, after an attack of typhoid fever, contracted at Norfolk while attached to the Jamestown, to undertake the journey South in search of a bit of spring.

COMMANDER R. P. LEAHY, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental, San Francisco.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is convalescing.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUT. W. H. SCHURTEE, U. S. N., visited New York city this week, registering at the St. James Hotel.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGGEE, U. S. Marine Corps, left Washington early in the week for his new station, Portsmouth, N. H.

COLONEL T. Y. FIELD, U. S. Marine Corps, was to leave Norfolk, Va., this week for his new post of duty, League Island, Pa.

THE Seawanhaka Yacht Club give an amateur musical entertainment on Saturday evening, March 24, in their Club House, No. 7 East 33d street.

THE marriage of Midshipman W. A. Edgar, U. S. Navy, stepson of Col. Jerome Bonaparte, to Miss Victoria Emory, is announced to take place the first week in April.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR LEWIS J. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., who was retired from the active list in October, 1881, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, 25 West Preston St., Baltimore.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department the past week: Asst. Surg. Wm. Martin, Naval Cadet H. W. Stearns, Ensign Harry Kimmell, Asst. Engr. C. E. Rommell, Asst. Engr. T. F. Burgdorff.

LIEUT. W. MCCARTHY LITTLE, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Little, of Newport, R. I., gave a pleasant progressive euchre party a few evenings ago. Among those receiving prizes were Commander Higginson and Ensign Dougherty, U. S. N.

THE Brooklyn Citizen says: "Universal regret is felt at the detachment of Capt. Cooke, who has been fifteen years in the yard, and who is an honest and upright officer." Capt. Cooke continues on duty at Brooklyn as President of the Torpedo Board.

COMMANDER H. F. PICKENS, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York City, early in the week: Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., at the Glenham; Paymr. G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C., at the St. James, and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., at the Fifth Avenue.

FROM present indications there seems no probability that Paymaster Whitehouse will be relieved from duty as general storekeeper at the New York Navy-yard for some time to come. Should a change be decided on it is not unlikely that a pay inspector will receive the assignment.

THREE candidates for admission into the Naval Academy who would be over age to enter the May examination are being examined by order of the Secretary of the Navy. They are John Curlett, of Virginia; Charles Allen, of Ohio, and Letcher Ousley, of Kentucky, and all are ex-cadets of the Naval Academy who failed to pass out of the fourth class.

SECRETARY WHITNEY seems to approach a decision in the now famous cases of Lieuts. Taunt and Fisher with considerable deliberation, and one more week has passed away with those two cases still "hung up." The exact cause for the unusual delay is not known, and it would seem as though public policy would urge a settlement of these troublesome records without further delay.

A. B. SMITH, in the list of birthdays in the Service published March 3, should be John A. B. Smith, P. A. engineer, who retires March 2, 1905; Percival C. Piper should be Capt. Percival C. Pope, Marine Corps, who retires Feb. 28, 1904; Henry G. Kolby, in list of March 10, should be Paymaster Henry G. Colby, who retires March 4, 1901. As the Register of 1887 was followed in the compilation the names of some officers who have died since that appeared will be found in the list.

THE report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on bill 1178, for the relief of Capt. Charles Thomas, U. S. N., now in the 76th year of his age, says that there are but two other officers of the same rank as Capt. Thomas, who were retired the same day and for the same assigned causes, both of whom are receiving the 75 per cent. pay (see Ex. Doc. No. 111, page 3); and they deem it only fair and just to Capt. Thomas that he should be placed upon an equal footing with his brother officers retired under the same conditions and circumstances.

ENSIGN EVERETT HAYDEN, U. S. N., delivered an interesting lecture on "The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean," at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club House, on Saturday evening, March 17. The lecturer was happily introduced by Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Cheney, and held his audience for about an hour and a half while he explained the purposes of the Pilot Chart, its method of construction, the way of gathering necessary data, the conception of the idea by Maury, its revival and refinement by Bartlett, the great good it has done and is doing, and the favorable results thereof. His lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views. An audience of about one hundred yachtmen showed by their appreciative attention their interest in the subject.

THE Worcester, Mass., Evening Gazette, of March 17, says: "Pvt. Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, of the United States steamer *Iroquois*, arrived in town yesterday morning direct from San Francisco, having been snow bound in Albany for 24 hours. He has been absent from home for three years, his ship having been stationed at Peru for two and one-half years. He is now ordered to land duty at Kittery Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., after a short vacation at home with his family, No. 138 Lincoln Street. Engineer Gardner has seen over 25 years of actual naval service, having been stationed on Lake Erie, the Atlantic and other stations. His family moved from Erie, Pa., to Worcester two and a half years ago, when he was ordered to the South Pacific, and his two sons are students at the Polytechnic Institute."

COMMANDER W. R. BRIDGMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

SURGEON A. F. PRICE has changed his residence to No. 235 First street, S. E., having rented the house belonging to Chief Engineer Lowe, now on the *Thetis* on the Pacific Coast.

THE Commissioners of the District and 150 leading citizens of Washington have petitioned the House Committee on Military Affairs to exempt the Marine Band from the proposed prohibition against public bands playing for private parties. The *N. Y. World* says: "Not satisfied that the petition will have the effect of killing the odious measure, a charming little female lobby organized for the occasion descended upon the members of the Committee and took them all prisoners in the first onslaught. Petite brunettes and bewitching blondes, all killingly attired, thronged through the corridors and sent in their cards to the members. Eloquent appeals not to be resisted were made in behalf of the band. The young ladies, all of whom are admirers of handsome conductor Sousa, left the Capitol satisfied that the 'dear Marines' will continue to play the most seductive of dance music for their delectation. 'We have fought for them,' said one bright-eyed little miss to a *World* correspondent, 'because the poor fellows only get \$13 a month from the Government and they do play the loveliest waltzes you ever heard.'"

NORFOLK NOTES.

THE Navy-yard for some time past has seemed to be the centre of attraction for crowds of visitors, and among them are to be noted a not inconsiderable number of tourists en route for points farther South, but delaying here, attracted by the balmy spring-like skies and gentle breezes, in marked contrast with the wintry blasts left behind in their Eastern homes. Norfolk is fast becoming a favorite resting place for these birds of passage, and its attractions are being daily experienced by many who express surprise at the delightful winter climate conferred by its proximity to the great Gulf Stream, that furnace which warms a hemisphere.

The hitch about the plans and details of the battle ship *Texas*, to be built at this yard, seems to be no nearer a solution than some weeks ago, and if any progress has been made in the matter its amount has not been made apparent to the outside world.

Twenty-three men were taken on in the Construction Department, Norfolk, recently, but how long their services will be required is not known.

The U. S. training ship *Jamestown*, Commander C. J. Train, is lying in Hampton Roads, and was fortunate enough to weather the recent terrible storm in safety. Her winter cruise in the Chesapeake is about completed, and it is likely that before long orders will be received from the Navy Department sending the ship to New York or Newport, R. I.

A slight ray of light brightened the gloom at the Navy-yard when the Board of Survey on the disabled German steamship *Corona* recommended that she be repaired here, and that the Navy-yard dry dock be secured for the purpose if possible. It is not doubted that the proper Bureau at Washington will willingly permit the use of the dock for this purpose, and as considerable work will be required after coming out of the dock, the funeral quiet of the yard will be agreeably interrupted for a brief period.

A little more life begins to show itself at the yard here, for recent orders have been received from Washington to begin the work, in the proper departments, of making the spars, boats, blocks and buckets for the *Petrel*, under construction in Baltimore; so that the hum of industry will again be heard and spar makers, cooper, and block makers, boat builders and cabinet makers have been called in and set to work.

Commodore Brown has gone to Washington to have a personal conference with Secretary Whitney and Chief Const. Wilson on matters connected with the *Texas*, about which there seems to be no small amount of procrastination in making a decision. The fact, however, does not lie at this end of the line, but it is said that delay in the arrival of full and definite plans at the Department is at the bottom of the apparent hitch. It is hoped that the Commodore will return with better news than he brought the last time.

Work on the new dry dock is livelier up somewhat with the advent of better weather. An accident a few days since came very near giving the great undertaking an unenviable send off. A cave in of some twenty feet of the excavation barely missed burying some twenty men engaged in the bottom, but fortunately the alarm was given in time to effect their escape.

In the absence of the *Fortune* the *Mayflower* has been sent up the James River to City Point with stores for the monitors lying at that place.

The *Saratoga* and *Jamestown* are again in Hampton Roads, prepared for a cruise, but neither ship will go outside the capes for the present. They will make a short trip to City Point, where they will lie for a short time and then will continue cruising exercises in the Chesapeake and in Hampton Roads. The latter part of April both of these training ships will proceed to Coaster's Island for the yearly examination of apprentices, when the assignment of the most proficient to regular service fleet will be made.

The *Saratoga*, after the completion of this winter's cruise, will become a stationary practice ship at Coaster's Harbor Island, the headquarters of the training squadron.

With the departure of the *Galena* the social situation in Norfolk will undergo a considerable change, for the officers of this fine vessel have made a most favorable impression and many regrets are expressed that the "Galena" of the Service" will so soon take the ship away from Norfolk.

The chief engineer, Mr. Geo. H. White, has been quite a sufferer this winter from an old malarial trouble, coupled with a weak knee, which confines him to his berth the most of the time at sea. It is not unlikely that a medical survey may recommend his detachment before the *Galena* sails for New Orleans. Much to the regret of the young people, Mrs. Comdr. Brown was unable to attend the usual Saturday hop at the yard last week, but it is hoped that she will soon be out again to enjoy the spring-like balminess of the season.

Although the late storm did little or no damage at the yard, the heavy sea in the harbor wrought considerable destruction to a portion of the Naval Hospital wall, undermining and throwing down the portion exposed to the full force of the tremendous gale.

Few people are aware that this navy-yard should properly be called the "Goosport" Navy-yard, as in fact it was before the war by many. This yard, however, is not the only one bearing a wrongly applied name, as the following list shows: The Portsmouth, N. H., Yard is in Kittery, Me.; the Boston Yard is situated in Charlestown; the New York Yard lies in Brooklyn; the Norfolk Yard, as above stated, is in Goosport, and the Pensacola Navy-yard is in two places at once, Warrington and Woolsey. Three of our navy-yards are located in the place giving them name, viz.: Washington, Mare Island and League Island.

The orders of Maj. Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps, to duty here is cause for congratulation with many, for he is known throughout the Service as one of the jolliest fellows in it, and if his charming wife is able to accompany the gallant major Norfolk may congratulate itself.

CAPTAIN EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has made an important report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the subject of electric motors for street railways. The entire report will be printed as a Senate document, and the large demand for it can then be supplied.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate displayed some activity this week in the way of military and naval legislation. In proceeding with the consideration of measures on the calendar, a number of bills relating to the two Services were reached and promptly passed. Those of importance were:

S. 524, to amend Article of War 103, so as to prevent trial by court-martial for desertion after two years have elapsed.

S. 45, to reimburse Col. James C. Duane for losses incurred through forgeries committed by his clerk, in amount \$648.

S. 839, allowing certain back pay to Capt. Robt. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.

S. 1003, granting right of way for railroad purposes through the Fort Pembina Military Reservation.

S. 1057, to settle claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in defense of the U. S.

S. 868, to reimburse Paymaster J. E. Tolfee, U. S. N., for losses, \$4,000, of Government and personal property, incurred by fire at Yokohama, Japan, in July, 1866.

S. 882, for relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, who lost private property to the extent of \$700 by the same fire.

S. 131, to give Jabez Burchard, U. S. N., 75 per cent. of sea pay on the retired list.

S. 954, giving certain back pay to the heirs of James W. Schamburgh, late a 2d lieutenant in the Army.

S. 406, appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington to the Negro soldiers and sailors who fell while fighting for the preservation of the Government.

S. 1370, to give Asst. Engineer H. D. Potts, U. S. N., three-fourths of sea duty pay, instead of furlough pay.

S. 1236, to correct the records of soldiers and sailors who served during the War under assumed names.

S. 186, increasing the number of officers for detail to college duty from 40 to 60, ten of which are to be from the Navy.

S. 379, increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands or use of both hands to \$100 per month.

S. 258, to credit accounts of Major D. N. Bash, Paymaster U. S. Army, with \$7,350.93, being amount of Government funds of which he was robbed at Antelope Springs, Wyo., in March last.

S. 250, appropriating \$10,000 for the repair of Fort Marion, Fla.

S. 671, for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., the purchase of a new site and the construction of new buildings thereon.

S. 908, to increase the pensions of widows of Army officers who served in the Mexican War from \$20 to \$25 per month.

S. 1248, to effect a rearrangement of grades of officers in the Subsistence Department of the Army.

H. R. 3508, granting an honorable discharge to Wm. G. Galloway, late Captain 15th Infantry. (This bill passed the House March 21.)

S. 1423, for appointment of hydrographer and assistant hydrographer of the Navy, with ranks of captain and lieutenant-commander, respectively.

At the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday a favorable report was adopted on S. 2116 to provide aid to State homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans to the extent of \$100 per annum for each person admitted and cared for.

The Senate Military Committee has reported against S. 1,835 to promote officers who have served continuously in one grade for 21 years; also against S. 1,568 to apply Sects. 1,266 and 1,267 R. S., providing for promotion of lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Corps and non-commissioned officers, to the Signal Corps. Senator Hampton has been instructed to draft a bill embodying recommendations of the chief signal officer and approved by the Secretary of War, relative to responsibility of enlisted men of corps for property, etc.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Wednesday decided to report adversely the bill, S. 1,438, authorizing the appointment of two assistants to the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. The sub-committee on the House bill, giving the Secretary of Navy authority to relieve certain enlisted men of the Navy from the charge of desertion, made a favorable report on that measure, but the full committee adjourned without acting upon it. Favorable action was taken on the promotions in the Marine Corps, consequent upon the retirement of Lieut. Col. Broome.

Senator Cameron on Tuesday reported favorably a bill to grant a pension at the rate of \$600 per annum to the widow of General Charles P. Stone (Stone Pasha).

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have adopted favorable reports on the following measures: S. Res. 24, permitting the Secretary of the Navy to loan scientific instruments belonging to the bureau of the Navy Department to persons making observations or investigations of interest to the public service; S. 1914, granting to the widow of Alfred Hopkins, late captain, U. S. Navy, certain back pay, in amount \$5,156; S. 2039, directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claim of Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. for tolls on vessels transporting naval supplies.

The bill for retirement of mates in the Navy was reached in its regular order by the Senate on Monday last, but was not acted upon in consequence of an objection from Senator Cookrell, who stated that he desired to look into the matter before the bill was considered. It retains its place on the calendar and will probably come up again at an early date.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs in adopting an adverse report on the bill, S. 2104, to define the qualifications, rank and pay of Chaplains in the Army, sustained the views of the Adjutant General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War, and General Drum's letter, forms part of the committee's report. He approves the provision fixing 40 years as the limit of the age within which appointments can be made, but thinks 35 would be better; also the requirement for educational and physical examinations. He objects to the uniform, and thinks that courts-martial are not in keeping with the duties of a chaplain. He thinks that no increase of pay is called for, as chaplains are already paid out of proportion to the corresponding class in civil life.

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Rookwell secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a fire-proof workshop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. Mr. Bland opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Rookwell explained it as one recommended by the War Department for the needs of the Government. Mr. Bland made several dilatory motions, and finally moved to reduce the appropriation to \$50,000, then to \$55,000 and \$60,000, on each motion demanding a division and raising the point of no quorum. The bill was finally passed without amendment.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has adopted favorable reports on bill No. 4,365, for the construction of an arsenal for the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores at Columbia, Tenn., and H. R. 1738, for the survey of certain historic grounds, locations and military works.

Bills were passed by the House, March 16, increasing pensions from \$30 to \$50 to the widows of Rear Admirals B. H. Wyman and Clark H. Wells, and to pension the widow of Oscar B. Mills, late an assistant engineer, U. S. Navy.

House bill No. 1438, granting right of way for railroad purposes through the Fort Riley Military Reservation, was passed by the House March 14.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3899) "to appoint John Blaney, a sergeant in the Army, to be 2d lieutenant," report that they have considered said bill, and for reasons set out in the report of the Adjutant-General they recommend that said bill do lie upon the table. There is nothing in this case to take it out of the general rule. The report of the Adjutant-General is attached and made a part of the report.

The bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a fire proof carpenter's and stocking shop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., was passed by the House March 20.

The bill, H. R. 1561, to confer brevet rank on officers for gallant service in Indian campaigns was reported favorably from the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday last. The strong report accompanying a similar bill passed by the House last session was again adopted.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs at its session on Tuesday adopted a favorable report on the following substitute for the several bills relating to the appointment of apprentices as Ensigns in the Navy:

That the President shall hereafter annually commission as Ensigns into the Navy 20 Naval apprentices who have served faithfully and efficiently as apprentices until 21 years of age and who shall have passed the examination for Ensigns with credit and distinction through the advanced course of instruction at Washington and at the torpedo station and shall be proficient in seamanship, navigation and gunnery, and whom the board of officers shall find duly qualified as above stated who shall be certified to him by the Secretary of the Navy as having the highest degree of merit as finished apprentices.

Sec. 2. That such Ensigns shall be for a course of two years study at the Naval Academy to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and shall afterward assume their positions as Ensigns in the Navy.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 2299, Daniel. For the construction of an iron bridge from the military reservation at Fortress Monroe to Elizabeth City County, Virginia.

S. 2326, Call. That \$500,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury otherwise unappropriated, for the removal of the Navy-yard at Warrington, Pensacola, to a site on the bay above the city of Pensacola, in pursuance of the report and recommendation of Commodore Harmony, of the United States Navy, and for the erection of suitable buildings and the necessary plant for the construction of the steel vessels of war for the United States Navy.

Sec. 2. That the said plant, and the Navy-yard to be established under the provisions of this act may be leased by the Secretary of the Navy to persons whose bids shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of vessels or ships authorized by act of Congress that shall be hereafter passed, on such terms as may be approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to allow the docks and other appliances of the Navy-yard to be used for repairs to vessels of the Merchant Marine which may be entered at the Pensacola Custom-house, and to all vessels, foreign or domestic, on such terms as shall be determined by him.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to lease or sell the present site of the Navy-yard, and the reservation, on such terms as shall be decided by him.

S. 2373, Mr. Chandler, March 14, reintroduced his bill, S. 2155 (published March 3, page 628), as S. 2373, altering it so as to read "any commissioned officer of the Navy," instead of "officers of the Navy," etc.

S. 2403, Gorman, by request. Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to grant leaves of absence with pay to employees in the United States Navy-yards, having had one year's service, not in the Naval service, for a time not to exceed 15 days in any one year, to be extended in his discretion to not exceed 30 days in any one year on account of sickness of such employee, or for other good cause shown.

S. 2421, Palmer. For the retirement of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. Navy.

Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, on the night of Nov. 17, 1861, holding then the position of a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and serving on board the U. S. frigate *Santee*, was conspicuous for bravery and gallantry in conducting a hazardous boat expedition against the Confederate vessel of war *Royal Yacht of Galveston*, Texas, and in capturing and destroying said vessel, in which encounter he received a severe physical wound in the head, and for which he was commended by the commanding officer, Captain Henry Eagle, for a command suitable to his rank; complimented in general orders by Flag Officer William W. McKean, commanding the squadron; and ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, who officially expressed the Department's appreciation of his "daring and successful exploit," to proceed to Washington, so that he might "be given a command worthy of his gallantry;" and

Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then a lieutenant-commander and commanding the U. S. gunboat *Metacomb* in the light in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, promptly and successfully pursued and captured the Confederate warsteamer *Scilla*, after a desperate conflict, and also rendered other gallant service during that fight, for which he was commended to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral David G. Farragut, commander-in-chief, who reported that Lieut.-Comdr. Jouett's promptness and coolness throughout the fight merited high praise, received his warmest commendation, and was worthy of his reputation; and

Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then a commander in the U. S. Navy, was recommended by a board of officers appointed in 1867 to consider the claims of officers of the Navy for advancement for heroic conduct in battle to be advanced thirty numbers; and

Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then commanding the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic Station, by his prompt, firm, and judicious course, in the spring of 1868, during the rebellion on the Isthmus of Panama, restored order, re-established transit, prevented further destruction of property and loss of life, and was instrumental in bringing about the surrender of the insurgent forces along the sea coast of the U. S. of Colombia and in effecting a peaceful solution of the existing troubles, through and for which friendly, timely, and valuable services he received the thanks of the President of the U. S. of Colombia, and reflected credit on the U. S. of America; and

Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, although with a record of eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and recommended by a board composed of the highest Admirals of the Navy, for special advancement of thirty numbers, which promotion he never received, has reached his present grade by virtue only of the general laws governing regular promotion in the Navy, and has not received from his Government the special and substantial recognition to which said record entitled him, while others in the U. S. Navy have been advanced in grade by special nomination, confirmation, and appointment, or otherwise honored or peculiarly benefited by special legislation; Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer Rear Admiral James E. Jouett to the retired list of the Navy, with, and to receive, the highest pay of his present grade.

S. 2423, Aldrich. To increase the rank of Major Joseph B. Collins, U. S. A., retired, to that of colonel, retired, from Jan. 1, 1871, he having held and exercised the command of a colonel when he was wounded, and at the date of his retirement actually holding the rank of colonel by brevet.

S. 2453, Manderson. To give Henry J. Hunt, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, the rank of Major-General from the date of his retirement.

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 8381, Outwaite. That section 6 of the act approved March 1, 1857, entitled "An act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the United States, to define its duty, and fix its pay," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be nineteen dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty."

H. R. 8639, Morrill. Granting the Leavenworth Rapid Transit Railway Company the right to construct and operate its railroad through a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

H. R. 8657, Neal. That whenever the accounting officers of the Treasury have failed to finally close the accounts of officers of the Army for moneys paid out and properly issued or expended in the military service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, for want of vouchers of due and proper form, said accounting officers are hereby authorized and directed to receive the affidavits of the officers concerned, and such other corroborative and secondary evidence as can be reasonably procured, that the moneys and property for which they remain responsible on the books of the Treasury Department were honestly paid out in the public service, and thereupon to credit said officers for the same and close their accounts.

H. R. 8664, Herbert. That all the duties now performed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey relating to the survey of the coasts of the United States and adjacent islands, including the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation, with such triangulation and topographic survey, and the preparation of charts, maps, and nautical publications therefrom, and all soundings, examinations of temperatures of the deep sea, and tidal current observations be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and to that end the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy shall be transferred to said Hydrographic Office all the vessels, and such of the records, materials, and other property, as well as officers and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as may be necessary to effect the true intent and purpose of this act. That all other duties now performed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey not herein above devolved upon the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department shall hereafter be performed by the Geodetic Survey. That there shall be appointed by the President from the active list of the officers of the Navy, a chief of the Hydrographic Office, with the relative rank and sea-pay of a captain, and an assistant, with the relative rank and sea-pay of a lieutenant-commander, to be entitled, respectively, the hydrographer and the assistant hydrographer of the Navy; and the officers so appointed shall, by the acceptance of said positions, vacate their places in the line: *Provided*, That if the President shall at any time remove either of them, the officer so removed shall be entitled to resume such place in the line not below that vacated, nor above the place to which he might have risen by regular promotion, as the President shall think proper to assign to him. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as to exempt said officers from the operation of any of the laws relating to the discipline, dismissal, and retirement of naval officers.

H. R. 8667, Maish. That the acts approved June 1884, and February 8, 1887, providing for the payment of certain volunteer officers not mustered at the time, according to the provisions of said acts, and they are hereby, so amended and shall be so construed that officers of the Regular Army during the period of the War, shall be entitled to the benefits of the said acts if appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to a date named in their commissions: *Provided*, That any person within the terms and provisions of said acts who, at the date of his commission, was held as a prisoner of war, or who, at said date, was absent from reason of wounds received, or in hospital by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty, and entitled to pay and emoluments of the grade to which commissioned, from the date of rank named in his commission, notwithstanding payment may have been made to another for the same period: *And provided further*, That the limitation of time for presentation of claims named in the act approved June 8, 1884, is hereby extended one year from the date of approval of this act.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Revenue Cutter *Grant* returned Saturday from her cruise down the New Jersey coast, on the lookout for disabled vessels. A dozen wrecks were located at the Delaware Breakwater and many sailors were drowned in the recent storm, and the beach there is strewn with spars and scattered cargo.

Capt. Davis of the *Grant* put to sea from the Breakwater again on Saturday morning in search of disabled vessels. Thirty miles east of Cape May he met the three-masted schooner *Clairie*, with shattered masts and masted mast split. She was 34 days out from Mexico, and bound for New York with a cargo of mahogany lumber. The crew was half starved, and Capt. Davis gave them provisions to last a week, and took the schooner in tow to this port. No other vessels were met on the return.

Second Assistant Engineer F. E. Owen has finished his examination for promotion and is waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer G. P. Dyce, having finished his examination for promotion, has been ordered to resume his former duties.

The dates of the commissions of the officers mentioned are as follows: First Lieutenants Wm. C. DeHart, Albert Hubner, Wm. A. Failing, Second Lieutenants Chas. D. Kennedy, Geo. A. Starkweather, John C. Moore, Horace B. Wood, Chas. E. Griffin, with altered masts and masted mast split. She was 34 days out from Mexico, and bound for New York with a cargo of mahogany lumber. The crew was half starved, and Capt. Davis gave them provisions to last a week, and took the schooner in tow to this port. No other vessels were met on the return.

GRANT AND BADEAU.

THE New York papers have published this last week a correspondence between Adam Badeau, captain and brevet brigadier general, and Gen. Grant, U. S. A. (retired), and his family, with reference to a claim against the estate of Gen. Grant which Badeau has put in suit. The first document is a letter dated New York, Oct. 15, 1885, in which Badeau calls the attention of Mrs. Grant to a memo. in which her husband stipulated for "various service rendered" to pay Badeau \$5,000 from the first \$20,000 realized from the sale of his book, and one-half the next \$10,000. Hereupon a contention arose as to whether Badeau had performed the service stipulated for and as to the nature of the service for which pay was demanded. Badeau, through an attorney, proposed arbitration, but this was declined by Col. F. D. Grant on behalf of his family on the ground that it became necessary to demonstrate that Badeau's relation to Gen. Grant was that of an amanuensis and that he contributed nothing to the composition of the book. To sustain this position they have made public two letters. One is from Badeau to Gen. Grant, dated May 2, 1885, in which he sets up the claim that his services are indispensable to the General, saying:

No literary man has the military knowledge; no military man has the literary experience; no literary or military man living, not one of your old staff even, has one tithe of my knowledge and experience on this subject, the result of twenty years' study and devotion and labor. Besides which no man alive but your own sons loves you so well. No one but myself can destroy my own book. If I don't help you it will retain its place, for you have neither the physical strength nor the habits of mind yourself to make the researches to verify or correct your own memory. If you cannot yourself finish the work, nobody can do it fitly but me.

I am willing to agree to complete the work from your dictation in the first person, with all the supervision you may be able to give, but in any event to complete it, if I am alive and well, within the present year, to claim, of course, no credit whatever for the composition, but to declare, as I have always done, that you wrote it absolutely.

For this labor I ask \$1,000 a month, to be paid in advance, until the work is done, and afterwards 10 per cent. of the entire profits. The publishers, Fred told me long ago, have offered to advance any sums you desire, so that you would not be inconvenienced by the earlier payments, and unless you receive enormous gains my share would still be small.

I would engage to help you build such a monument as no man ever yet put up to his fame, and no name would ever appear in connection with it but your own.

In reply General Grant, on the 5th of May, 1885, sent a most dignified and conclusive reply—so convincing, so absolutely crushing in its simple statement of fact and conclusion, that it is strange that Badeau should have been willing to permit its publication. He says:

I shall always regard it as a pleasure to do you a kindness so long as our present relations exist. They will not be changed by any act of mine. But any literary work in which we are mutually interested hereafter must be something to which my name is not to be attached as the author, certainly not further than my personal work bears relation to the whole work.

Your first volume was prepared in my office while you occupied a position on my staff, with the rank (temporary) of Colonel. This gave you pay three grades beyond your actual rank, and access to papers and documents that other writers at the time could not attain. You also had the assistance of several very intelligent staff officers to aid you in hunting up data, relating incidents, furnishing military terms, with which you at that time were not familiar, etc., etc. Your remaining volumes were written abroad while you were holding office under the Government. I was President at the time, and had control of all the Executive departments. You were furnishing material which you called for from time to time until your book was completed, compiled under the supervision of my secretaries, the same officers who had assisted you before. You had possession of a copy of the records of my headquarters (my work really) kept for my special use, until you were through your work. I also read every chapter of your book before publication, and corrected the facts. I knew what care had been taken to get the facts of history correct. I naturally would take your dates and figures before those of any other writer, for I know that most of them are right. The data you give cannot be excluded from public use, and certainly not from me, for years ago I stated in writing how your data was obtained and made myself responsible for it, but in terms denied all responsibility for your reflections, deductions, comments and judgments. There is nothing in your book that I ever objected to so much as I did to your continuous praise of me personally.

I did not contemplate your writing anything except in case of my death, but expected you to help me arrange it and to criticize my work, so that I could correct. I knew how much disappointed you had been in the reception by the public of your own work. I knew that you needed employment for your support, and I was suffering greatly in body as well as in mind.

The work which I wanted you to do I did not think would take over two months of your time, working on an average of four hours a day, six days in the week. It would not take longer if done by an expeditious writer and as I want it done, and I thought: and you thought the compensation largest at the time.

For the compensation you ask I could get very able work done by persons who would not regard the work as either drudgery nor as degrading. It would be degrading to me to accept the work from you as you regard it.

You say the book cannot possibly be completed before 1886. If not, General, I fear its completion would depend entirely upon both the prolongation of my life until the work was done and that I should retain strength enough to push the work. To be frank, I do not believe the work would ever be done by you in case of my death while \$1,000 per month was coming in.

Here, now, is where I understand you better than you do yourself. You are petulant, your anger is easily aroused, and you are overbearing, even to me, at times, and always with those for whom you have done or are doing literary work. Think of the publishers and others you have quarrelled with. As an office-holder you have quarrelled with your superiors until you lost your office.

If I had died leaving the unfinished work upon my book to you to complete, with \$1,000 a month in

advance, you would have become so arrogant that there would have been a rupture between you and my family before many days had elapsed. I will not give any other reasons why advanced payments would defeat the completion of the work. They do not reflect upon your honor.

"I will not notice at length any of the other statements contained in your letter. But you dwell upon the 'drudgery,' the absence of fame, the 'sinking from sight of the work of your life, if my work is completed,' etc., 'the better you do my work the deeper you sink yourself or your work into obscurity,' etc. Allow me to say that this is all bosh, and is evidently the work of a distempered mind that has been growing moody by too much reflection upon these matters. The fact is, if my book affects yours in any way it will be to call attention to it.

"You say that 'I am a man of affairs, etc., and can tell a simple story,' etc. You imply that a literary man must supply some deficiencies, and that you are the only man who can do it. If this is the case, General, I do not want a book bearing my name to go before the world which I did not write to such an extent as to be fully entitled to the credit of authorship. I do not want a secret between me and some one else which would destroy my honor if it was divulged. I cannot think of holding myself as dependent upon any person to supply a capacity which I am lacking. I may fail, but I will not put myself in any such position.

"You say 'no one but myself can destroy my own book. If I don't help you it will retain its place, for you have neither the physical strength,' etc. In answer to this I have only to say that for the last twenty-four years I have been very much employed in writing. As a soldier I wrote my own orders, plans of battle, instructions and reports. They were not edited, nor was assistance rendered. As President I wrote every official document, I believe, usual for Presidents to write bearing my name. All these have been published and widely circulated. The public have become accustomed to my style of writing. They know that it is not even an attempt to imitate either a literary or classical style, that it is just what it is said and nothing else. If I succeed in telling my story so that others can see as I do what I attempt to show I will be satisfied. The reader must also be satisfied, for he knows from the beginning just what to expect."

To this Badeau replies in a letter, dated May 9, in which he said:

I took it for granted that if your answer was unfavorable my connection with your book would cease, but I left it for you to sever the connection.

I still, however, intend to write on the theme which has engaged so much of my life. I have not changed the views or feelings of twenty years, because it seems to me that in one instance you are unjust, and though it is hard to believe that I am the one, of all others, selected to receive injustice at your hands, I cannot not and I would not recall or unsway my past, much less yours. Since I am not to help you build up the monument on which I have already done some labor, I will attempt another, and strive to make you and your family, for whom, as well as yourself, I have cherished so deep an affection, appreciate the effort.

As the occasion for remaining at your house is at an end, I will send for my trunks and boxes as soon as I have secured lodgings, and pay my respects to yourself and family when I return to town.

The next day Badeau returned to the attack with a long letter in which he endeavored to establish more intimate relations to General Grant's book than that admitted. He says:

"I took out whole pages. I transferred others from one part of the book to another. I modified any expressions which I disliked or disapproved, and there was not a page in the first volume nor one in the second, down to the Wilderness campaign, which did not contain a dozen alterations or modifications entirely mine. I broke up sentences, I softened or heightened the effect, I corrected the grammar, and all with the knowledge and sanction and by the express and repeated desire of Gen. Grant. But he never knew whether what he wrote was good English, and his slips in grammar were constant. He had, besides, no idea whatever of building up a chapter or a book, or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a point, or to make a complete picture or argument. If he struck out a good sentence at the first trial, so much the better; but he could not repair or improve it, as a rule."

General Badeau also claimed that the letter to him signed by General Grant, and which is quoted above, was really written by Colonel Fred. In reply to this, Colonel Grant showed the representative of the *Herald* the original, which was found to be unmistakably in the handwriting of General Grant. The *Herald* says: "The sheets were of yellow paper, evidently a portion of a pad, each one having seemingly been torn off as they were filled with writing. And the chirography, all in pencil, showing some little firmness at first, and then gradually giving evidence of weakness, in the tremulousness of the lines, until in the postscript it almost becomes an irregular and painful scrawl without any attention to the lines across the page. There could be no doubt of the authenticity of that document."

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

The *Independent* of March 4 says: "Lieut. W. A. Kimball and wife have returned from a visit to Spokane Falls. Maj. J. A. Kress, U. S. Ordnance officer, has been at Vancouver Barracks during the week, the guest of Maj. Muhlenberg. Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Adamson, U. S. N., was in Portland Saturday en route to his home in Wisconsin. Capt. Chas. E. Powell, Engr. Corps, who has been at Washington, D. C., has returned to Portland. Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., who has been in Virginia all winter on leave, is expected to return to Vancouver Barracks with his family in a few days. The arrival of Col. Lee, lately assigned here as Chief Q. M., with his Chief Clerk Maj. W. H. Hosack, has made it necessary to dispense with the services of Mr. J. H. Batchelder, ex-Chief Clerk, who has served efficiently and creditably in the office of the Chief Quartermaster Department."

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jas. M. Smith, retired; 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Converse, retired; Capt. E. H. Ruffner, Engrs.; Capt. Henry H. Humphrey, 15th Inf.; Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Benét, Ord. Dept.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., March 17, 1888.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, par. 2051 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2051. The company or detachment commander will settle the clothing accounts of all men of his command on the 30th June and 31st December of each year; but in case of recruits such settlement will be made on the June or December roll next following the expiration of six months' service.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATE, March 12, 1888.

Announces the Practice Season for posts for 1888:

Fort Bridger, June and July. Fort Douglas, July and August. Fort Du Chene, May 15 to July 15. Fort Laramie, July and August. Fort McKinney, June and July. Fort Niobrara, May and June. Fort Omaha, two months for each company, to be taken in the months of May, June, July and August, the latter month to be available only for the practice of sharpshooters on the long range, as the camp ground, short and mid-ranges will be required for the Department Competition. Fort Robinson, May 15 to July 15. Fort D. A. Russell, June and July. Fort Sidney, May 15 to July 15. Fort Washakie, June and July. Camp Pilot Butte, July and August.

The pistol target practice season will be during all the months not included in the regular Practice Season; it will be held in those months, whenever the weather permits, at least twice a week.

Attention is invited to G. O. 19, s. of 1887, from the Headquarters of the Army, showing the leading position held by the Department of the Platte as a department in army rifle practice last year; also to the fact that three of its posts, Camp Pilot Butte, Fort Du Chene and Fort Sidney are within the first ten; also to the fact that one of its posts is far behind the others. To preserve the lead, renewed and strenuous efforts must be made during the coming year, and the Department Commander hopes that in the contest of the coming season for standing in "comparative proficiency" and a leading position in this most important branch of military science and practice, there will be no failure at any post in this Department, or by any member of his command to appreciate the importance of the subject and to strive for an honorable place in the contest.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Ariz., will grant a furlough for two months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, Fort Stanton (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry McDonald, appointed March 12 from sergt. major, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Meade for duty (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Mo., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Com'r Sergt. Denis Kieffer, Fort Supply, Ind. Ty. (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Com'r Sergt. Herman Mendel, Fort Townsend (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 25, March 7, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect March 19, is granted Major C. L. Wilson, Paymr. (S. O. 23, March 15, Dept. Mo.)

The troops will be paid to include muster of Feb. 29, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T. Major W. M. Maynard, Paymaster, Forts Marey, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Lowell and McDowell, A. T. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. Arizona.)

Medical Department.

Leave of absence is granted Capt. James C. Worthington, asst. surg., for four months, to take effect May 15; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, asst. surg., for two months, to take effect about April 1 (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Harvey E. Brown, surgeon, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Barranca, during the absence on leave of Captain Marlborough C. Wyeth, asst. surg. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., will proceed to Downey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. Arizona.)

Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, will proceed to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., on public business (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, will proceed to Cambridge, Mass., on official business (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon, will proceed to York, Pa., and make an examination of Captain Edward B. Rheem, 21st Inf., and should he find that officer a proper subject for treatment in an asylum will, if practicable, bring him to Washington for admission to the Government Hospital for the insane (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted Priv. Thos. W. White, Hospl. Corps (S. O. 23, March 17, Div. Missouri.)

Hospl. Steward Isaac C. Clarke, now at Columbus Barracks, will report to the C. O. for duty (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward John Moser, appointed March 12 from private and acting hospl. steward, Fort Crawford, will report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Henry Muller, appointed March 12 from private and acting hospl. steward, Fort Du Chene, will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Hans Schroeder, appointed March 12 from private and acting hospl. steward, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Josiah M. Stanley, appointed March 12 from private and acting hospl. steward, Denver, Colo., will report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Heinrich Vennemann, appointed March 12 from private and acting hospl. steward, Camp Sheridan, Wyo., will report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for ten days, from March 11, is granted Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E. (S. O. 13, March 9, C. Engrs.)

The practice season for the post of Willet's Point, N. Y., for the current target year, will be the months of May and June (S. O. 3, March 7, C. Engrs.)

In Circular 5, Gen. Duane gives notice that extensions of contracts are not, in any case, to be made until the approval of the Chief of Engineers has been obtained.

Capt. Wm. T. Russell, C. E., in addition to his present duties, will temporarily relieve Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E., of duties in his charge in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River (S. O. 12, March 8, C. Engrs.)

1st Lieut. James L. Lusk, C. E., in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E., of his duties as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 12, March 8, C. Engrs.)

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, Ord. Dept., will inspect Q. M. stores at Watertown Arsenal, for which Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., is responsible (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Gill, appointed March 9 from Q. M. Sergt., 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort Livingston, La., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Bernard Daly, who will proceed to Jackson Barracks, and await further orders (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph Kirby, appointed March 9 from Sergt., Troop F, 3d Cav., Fort Clark, will proceed to Fort Sumter, S. C., and relieve Ord. Sergt. John Hooten, who will report to 1st Lieut. James A. Hutton, 8th Inf., recruiting officer, 6 Beaumont street, Charleston, S. C., to await orders for retirement (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain John W. Jackson, under the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

1st Class Priv. Wm. H. Coffron, Sig. Corps, will be discharged the service (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D., E. G., and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Custer, is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. D. Lisle Tate, Fort Custer, is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Louis D. Schattner, Troop G, will be discharged the service (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Franklin, Idaho; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Capt. Randolph Norwood, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, F, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Hingold, Tex.; J, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; K, Ft. H. Brown, Tex.

Leave to include June 1, 1888, with permission to leave the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Pierpont Isham (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Pierpont Isham has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1888 (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bowie, A. T., relieving 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall (S. O. 26, March 7, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry W. Lawton, Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 57, March 20, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, having reported at Hdgrs. Rec. Service, N. Y. City, will conduct the first detachment of recruits from the main cavalry rendezvous to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 52, March 19, Rec. Ser.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and J, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus and 2d Lieut. L. W. Cornish are detailed members of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 4, Dept. M. (S. O. 29, March 17, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. N. Glass is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 23, March 7, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., C, D, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and J, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is further extended ten days (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry J. Nowlan is extended five days (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; J, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., C, E, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; F, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and J, Ft. Du Chien, Utah (Post-office address via Omaha, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. John H. Alexander is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson and will proceed to Fort Washburn

and report for duty with Troop M. (S. O. 18, March 10, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., Dept. of Platte, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 10, March 5, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. R. G. Paxton is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 26, March 7, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, on leave at Paducah, Ky., will report to the Sup't. Rec. Service, New York City, to conduct recruits from Jefferson Barracks to the Dept. of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James W. Watson, having completed the business requiring his presence in Washington, D. C., will return to his station, San Carlos, A. T. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Robert McDonald, Troop B, for allowing a convict to escape through carelessness, has been reduced to private, sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months, and mulcted \$30.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., G, H, and I, Ft. Francis, Fla.; A and E, Little Rock, Ark.; B and K, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon, Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson, Fla.; L, Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington, D. C.; B, Newport, R. I.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Turnbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

At the request of the executive committee having charge of the obsequies of General José Antonio Paez, to take place in New York City, March 24, the band and a battalion of the 5th Art., to consist of Bats. H (Fessenden's) and E (Roemer's), from Fort Hamilton, Bat. L (Randolph's), from Fort Columbus, and Bat. K (Brewster's), from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., are detailed to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the removal of the remains of General Paez from their present resting place in New York City to the vessel that is to convey them to Venezuela. Major Abram C. Wildrick will command the battalion (S. O. 54, March 16, Div. A.)

Major Abram C. Wildrick will proceed to New York City on business connected with his command of U. S. troops at the obsequies of General José Antonio Paez, March 24 (S. O. 56, March 19, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Muhlenberg is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Sergt. Theodor Moldenhauer, Co. I, Fort Keogh, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for three months, to take effect on being relieved from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. John C. Davis is promoted sergeant and Pvt. Othello A. Cox corporal in Co. I.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., H, I, and K, Whipple, Bks. A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego, Bks. Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; H, San Carlos, A. T.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison, Bks. N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Pittsburgh, Bks. N. Y.

At the request of the executive committee having charge of the obsequies of General José Antonio Paez, the Co. of Fort Wood will order a small detail from his command to proceed at once to New York City and there confer at the City Hall with the officer in charge of the Guard of Honor over the remains of General Paez (S. O. 59, March 22, Div. A.)

The Co. of Madison Barracks will issue a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Michael Green, Co. H (S. O. 60, Div. Atl., March 23).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

So much of par. 18, S. O. 59, March 13, 1888, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan is amended so as to show that he was promoted from corporal, Co. G, instead of Co. C, 16th Inf. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

We are indebted to Co. F, 12th Inf., for an invitation to its ball, given at Fort Abraham Lincoln, March 17, which doubtless was an enjoyable affair.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdgrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

The transfer, by direction of the President, of 2d Lieut. Alexander L. Dade from the 13th Inf. to the 10th Cav., to take effect from Feb. 27, 1888, is announced. Lieut. Dade will join his troop, F, at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver, Bks. Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson (S. O. 23, March 15, Dept. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Pvt. Constantin Fred Geiss, Co. B, Fort Bliss, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mienner.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs., B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith (S. O. 27, March 12, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex. A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, having been discharged from attendance before the Retiring Board at San Antonio, will join his station at Fort Clark (S. O. 23, March 13, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maximilian, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Capt. G. S. Luttrell Ward, on sick leave at Philadelphia, will report to the Sup't. Rec. Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr. (S. O. 26, March 6, Dept. M.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. J. L. Bullis (S. O. 27, March 12, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. John Little is detailed member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 4, Dept. M. (S. O. 29, March 17, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. Redmond Tully will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., execute special instructions, and then return to Fort Snelling (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, to take effect between March 25 and April 15, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Ord, Fort Meade (S. O. 23, March 17, Div. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1888.

APPOINTMENTS.

[Ten non-commissioned officers; particulars given last week.]

CASUALTY.

Colonel Albemarle Cady (retired), died March 14, 1888, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet James M. Lambdin, 2d Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Gaston, Cal., March 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Edmunds, Adj't., and Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 18, March 8, D. Cal.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., March 19. Detail: Major Charles J. Dickey, Capt. William S. Worth and Augustus W. Corlies, 8th Inf.; Capt. Martin B. Hughes and John Coahine, 1st Lieuts. Joseph Garrard, Ballard S. Humphrey, and Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Colville P. Terrett and Edgar Hubert, 2d Lieuts. William A. Mercer, George W. Raters, and Frank Owen, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Philip A. Betters, Jr., 9th Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 18, March 10, D. Platte.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, William M. Van Horne, Charles H. Greene, and William P. Rogers, 1st Lieuts. Daniel H. Brush, George H. Roach, and Edgar W. Howe, 2d Lieuts. Edward I. Grumley, John A. Lockwood, Charles D. Clay, Charles H. Muir, and Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Platte.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., March 20. Detail: Majors John W. Williams and Harvey E. Brown, Surgs.; Capt. Joseph G. Hamay, 1st Lieuts. Robert M. Rogers, Alexander D. Schenck, and Wright P. Edgerton, and 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; J.-A. (S. O. 54, March 14, Div. A.)

At Fort Myers, Fla., March 20. Detail: Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Abel L. Smith, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 59, March 22, Div. A.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 27. Detail: Capt. Frank C. Grugan, John C. Scantling, and George S. Grimes, 1st Lieuts. Moore Crawford, Jr., and Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art.; J.-A. (S. O. 59, March 22, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. William F. Craighead and Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Constock, and Henry M. Robert, will assemble in Philadelphia, Pa., to report upon Joint Resolution in relation to the Dela

were River between the city of Philadelphia and Camden (S. O. 14, March 10, C. E.)

Boards have been convened at the following posts to examine non-commissioned candidates for promotion: Fort Meade, D. T., March 21.—Detail: Major John M. Bacon and Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Capt. David B. Wilson, Owen J. Sweet, and Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf. 1st Sergt. Wilson Chase, Troop B, 7th Cav., will appear before this Board. Fort Yates, D. T., March 21.—Detail: Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Capt. John M. Norvell and Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept., and Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf. 1st Sergt. Henry A. Barber, Troop E, 7th Cav., will appear before this Board. Fort Buford, D. T., March 21.—Detail: Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; Capt. James A. Finley, Med. Dept., and Capt. David R. Burham, 15th Inf. Corpl. Harold L. Jackson, Co. F, 15th Inf., will appear before this Board. Fort Snelling, D. T., March 21.—Detail: Major William H. Penrose, 12th Inf.; Major Calvin De Wolf, 1st Cav.; Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan, John I. Viven, and George S. Wilson, 12th Inf. Sergt. William A. Campbell, Co. K, 12th Inf., will appear before this Board (S. O. 22, March 13, D. Dak.)

Reloading Tools.—The bench reloading tools issued by the Ordnance Department are for the use of all the troops stationed at the post. They will in no case be turned over to company commanders or be borne on company returns, and any that may now be in possession of these organizations will be immediately turned over to the post ordnance officer. These bench reloading tools will remain as part of the permanent equipment of the post, and when a post is abandoned the reloading tools will be returned to the Ordnance Department. (Instructions, A. G. O., March 20, 1888.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Tucson despatch, referring to the recent confinement of an American posse in pursuit of train robbers in a dungeon at Janos, Chihuahua, says:

"Janos is the same place where a plot was put up which resulted in the killing of Capt. Crawford and where Lieut. McDonald was arrested with a whole troop the same year. It was always a marked place for Cochise, Victoria and Geronimo, the bloody Apache chiefs and their outposts, and is now the nesting place of typical Mexican bandits. Only Englishmen or Germans stand any show there."

"If there is no treaty permitting American officers to cross the boundary when in hot pursuit of criminals, the American officers have been guilty of violating the law of the republic of Mexico and of the State of Chihuahua. But if they are permitted under treaty stipulations to pursue such criminals into Mexico, the Government of the United States will undoubtedly demand reparation and apology and also the immediate release of the parties."

The Americans referred to have since been released by the Mexican authorities.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch of March 20, from Eagle Pass, says: "A memorial to be presented to Congress for the re-establishment of Fort Duncan has been very numerously signed. Fort Duncan was abandoned in 1859. The memorial expresses the belief that the presence of a military force is absolutely necessary, especially when considering the rapidly increasing intercourse with Mexico."

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

BEFORE A G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, of which Major A. A. Woodhull, Surgeon, U. S. A., was President, was tried 1st Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf. Charges.—Violation of the 20th and 21st Articles of War and conduct to the prejudice, etc., the specifications alleging that while under instruction in engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School he disobeyed the orders of Capt. J. G. D. Knight to rule a sheet of drawing paper after a prescribed pattern and that he refused, when ordered to return to his drawing table and resume his work, and that he openly declared his intention to disobey a lawful order given him by his commanding officer, Capt. J. G. D. Knight, saying, "I decline to obey that order willfully," "I'll say it again so that he can hear it," referring to 1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, 25th Inf., standing near by, "I'll put it in writing," and that he made the unwarranted imputation to Capt. Knight that he was overbearing to him and that he left the section room without permission in evident defiance of authority and failed to return.

The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications except the third and its specification. Upon further consideration, the accused requested permission to withdraw his plea to the first and second specifications to the first charge and to the first charge; and to the first and second specifications to the second charge and to the second charge; which permission having been granted, the accused, through his counsel, moved to strike out or quash the said charges and specifications "on the ground that the charges do not set forth facts sufficient to constitute the alleged offence, the instructor, Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, against whom the alleged disrespect and disobedience are alleged to have been committed, being an officer of engineers, on duty here at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School without orders from the President of the United States as required by statutes, and therefore incapable of being the 'commanding officer' of the accused or his superior officer empowered to give him a 'lawful command' within the contemplation of."

This motion to quash having been overruled by the court, the accused pleaded as before.

The court found him guilty on all the charges and specifications, excepting the second charge, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence.—That Lieut. Sharp be reprimanded, in general orders, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for the period of one year.

General Merritt, who approves the sentence, says in his action on the case:

"From a soldier's standpoint it is not law to impede the administration of justice by the introduction of pleas which could in no way have entered at the time of its occurrence into the minds of any of the parties to a breach of military law. The Articles of War, the Army regulation and the orders

of our superior officers are made to be obeyed, and the officer who spends his time, whether before or after he is in trouble, in devising means to escape the just penalty of disobedience, will sooner or later come to grief. It would have been a poor consolation to Lieut. Sharp and his friends to have escaped conviction on a quibble, and worse to have been acquitted on the monstrous proposition that the Secretary of War, acting for the President, could not assign an engineer officer to duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, clothed with all the powers of an instructor of the student officers. Nor is it thought that this acquittal by the court on the ground that the infantry and cavalry school, established and supported by the Government for the improvement of the young officers of the Army, had a legal existence in the statute books, but was the creation of an order from Army Headquarters, as urged by the defence, would have cleared him either in conscience or in fact. Making due allowance for the zeal for his client of an officer learned in the law, the department commander must express in distinct terms of condemnation his opinion of a defence conducted with never so much legal acumen, which has for its object the defeat of military justice and is not based on the merits of the case.

"The other position of the defence, that there was provocation on the part of the instructor, in mitigation of the conduct of Lieut. Sharp, is not in the opinion of the reviewing authority sustained by the evidence. The court erred, it is thought, in permitting several student officers, witnesses for the defence, to testify as experts as to whether or not the manner of the instructor was overbearing. As might have been expected, the opinion as to this was divided among the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence. It is thought the court could better have arrived at correct conclusions by requiring the witnesses to testify what was said and done."

"The same remark applies to the bearing of the accused on the occasion in question, and is a sufficient commentary on the character of the evidence, to record the fact, that at least one student officer testified that the accused was perfectly respectful to his superior officer, while he testifies in equally distinct terms that he was insubordinate and defiant. In this view of the evidence it need scarcely be remarked that the finding of the court on the second specification second charge, in accepting the word 'unwarranted,'

If there had been anything mitigating in the circumstances involved in the case of this officer he would probably not have been brought before a court-martial, but would have been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth with a caution as to his conduct in the future. Nothing justifying this course was discovered.

Lieut. Sharp need scarcely be advised that a marked amendment in his habits and conduct is necessary to re-establish his record in the Army. Those, if any, who encourage him to think that there was the slightest justification in his late acts, are not the kind of friends a young man in the Army should cultivate. It is hoped that Lieut. Sharp will profit by his recent experience, change his course, and become an honor to the Service. He can do these. Let him try; for the alternative course involves disaster and disgrace."

G. C. M. O. 16, H. Q. A., March 13, 1888.

BEFORE A General Court-martial at Fort Keogh, Mont., of which Col. George Gibson, 5th Inf., is president, was tried Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav. Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Three specifications alleging that when in command of an escort to Major C. H. Whipple, Paymaster, he was drunk at Custer Station, M. T., May 8; drunk on the march, May 8, and drunk at Flat Willow, May 11, 1887. Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice, etc." Four specifications alleging that while on the escort duty aforesaid he exhibited himself in a drunken condition in the presence of civilians, officers of the Army, and his command at various places, May 8, 9, and 11, 1887, and further rendered it necessary on account of his drunkenness to detail an officer to relieve him of the command of the escort. Charge III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." One specification alleging that having been duly detailed as officer of the escort to the post of Fort Maginnis, M. T., and having entered upon said duty, he was found drunk, Oct. 19, 1887. Additional Charge II.—"Breach of arrest." Two specifications alleging that he, having been duly arrested and confined in his quarters, by order of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Smith, 30th Inf., did break and leave said arrest and confinement by leaving his quarters and going to the post trader's store at Fort Maginnis, M. T., Oct. 19, 1887, and that, Oct. 19, having been duly arrested and confined in his quarters, did, without authority, break and leave said arrest and confinement by going outside the lines of the garrison square. Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—Guilty, except the words "and going outside the lines of the garrison square." In 2d specification to Addit. Charge II. Sentence—"To be dismissed from the Service." The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the General Court-martial having been approved by the proper reviewing authority, and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President of the U. S., the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1888.

"The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain Thomas Garvey, 1st Regiment U. S. Cavalry, are hereby in all things approved."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the sentence of Capt. Garvey will take effect March 20, 1888, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army.

By command of Lieutenant-General: R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA.

MARCH 7, 1888.

THERE has been much festivity at Fort Huachuca, the occasion being the arrival there, on Feb. 25 of the new commander of the 4th Cav., Col. C. E. Compton. On reaching the post Col. Compton found the battalion formed on the parade ground, mounted, in full dress, the line saluting him as he drove past. The officers then rode to the quarters of the commanding officer, where they were introduced to their new Colonel and a short informal reception took place. On Feb. 26 a reception and ball was given to Col. Compton by the officers and ladies of the post, in the new amusement hall. The officers from Bowie, Lowell and McDowell were invited and dancing was kept up to a late hour. The ball was beautifully decorated, a fine floral decoration being

the words "A hearty welcome to your Regiment." Since Col. Compton's coming an almost uninterrupted series of entertainments in his honor have shown that the 4th Cavalry appreciates what it is to get a good commander.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MARCH 20, 1888.

The week from Monday, the 12th, to Monday, the 19th, has furnished scenes to West Point unfamiliar to the "oldest inhabitant," and which will undoubtedly be unfamiliar to the "youngest inhabitant," if he or she lives to be as old as the hills. First came the great storm, which began Sunday night and continued 48 hours. About three feet of snow fell, which was blown about by the high wind and piled up in huge drifts, in some places from six to ten feet deep. Some of the officers' and soldiers' quarters were absolutely cut off from all communication and the inmates had several hours of hard labor to get as far as the street, and then found themselves again facing impassable barriers. Near Captain Metcalfe's quarters was a drift over ten feet high. Quarters number nine had a heap just level with the eaves of the porch. The riding hall was snowed in and riding by the cadets had to add soldiers who the 7th Cavalry in camp at Yankton, Dak. in 1873, and which is well described in Mrs. Comstock's book—"Life on the Plains."

The second notable event of this eventful week was the arrival on Monday afternoon, March 19, of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry with the Lyceum Theatre Company, to play the "Merchant of Venice," for the entertainment of the Corps of Cadets. (An account of this affair was given in the front seats in Grant Hall, the classes in order of seniority from the stage. Behind the cadets were the officers and ladies of the post, the former all in full uniform. The remaining space was solidly packed with meritorious enlisted men and citizen employees of the post. Hundreds more wanted to enter but there was no more room. About 10 persons were in the hall when the play began. Beautiful "blue-print" programmes, designed by Prof. Larned, were distributed, together with play bills announcing the scenes. The details of the affair were in the hands of Professors Michie and Bass. It is unnecessary to say that their work was admirably done. It is safe to predict that no studying was done after the performance. The next morning a remark by one who had a lesson to learn will answer for all: "I not only know nothing new this morning, but have even forgotten all that I knew yesterday."

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

Edward M. Landers, Brooklyn, N. Y., care of John Landers, with H. B. Claflin and Co., N. Y.
Hunter B. Nelson, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
Condie C. Fugh, Grove Hill, Ala.
James N. Martin, Burlington, Ia.
Wm. O. Wolf, (alt.), Fort Madison, Ia.
Robert E. L. Spence, Camilla, Ga.
Edwin Rowell Watson, Leicester, Mass.
Orville Belcher, Rochester, Ky.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

MARCH 10, 1888.

1st Lieut. J. A. MANEY returned from leave of absence Feb. 27. Capt. H. H. Humphreys left for Washington on two months' leave of absence March 6. Owing to the delay in the arrival of the East bound train, the captain was compelled to bivouac in the station of the Manitoba road all night.

During the absence of Capt. Humphreys, Lieut. Maney will command Co. E, 15th Inf. Mrs. McGunagle, wife of Lieut. G. K. McGunagle, Adjt. 15th Inf., has been quite ill for the past few days. It is hoped that her recovery will be speedy.

An employee of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railroad was brought to the post hospital here a few days ago suffering from a broken leg. Through the skilful setting of the limb by Post Surg. Finley, the patient is on the rapid road to recovery.

Like the Assyrian of old, with the exception of his Cohorts, the officer of the day descended on the guard at the Quartermaster's corral a few nights since, so suddenly, that a non-com. and private of the guard are now languishing in duress vile and are being soothed by the mellow notes of Doc's banjo.

Winter has taken another stern hold on us. The weather since March 1 has been very severe, the thermometer at times registering 30 degrees below zero.

REX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

THE veterans of the 3. A. R. at their recent convention at Cheyenne paid us a visit and were hospitably received by our commandant, Gen. H. B. Misner, who treated them to a dress parade which was much enjoyed. To the martial music of the excellent band the well drilled troops marched and counter-marched with exactness and precision. The veterans left the post to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," and unanimously voted the visit to Russell one of the pleasantest features of their encampment.

At the Camp Fire in the evening Gen. Misner made a patriotic address, which he closed by saying: "You who heard the rebel yell will not forget it even to the last pulsation of your hearts. Let us hope that when another war cry goes from the lips of one who stands on American soil that it will be for our Union, our country and our flag."

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

GEN. MCCOOK has directed that daily drills be resumed March 15, beginning with the school of the soldier for infantry, and the school of the soldier dismounted for cavalry and artillery. On days during the continuance of the school of the soldier when the weather will not admit of outdoor drills, the drills are to be had on the barrack porches, or in such rooms as may be available for that purpose.

Captains will be present when their school duties do not interfere, and conduct the drill, and in the school of the soldier will designate instructors belonging to their troops or companies to drill the squads or supervise the drills by non-commissioned officers. If, at the termination of the course in the school of the soldier, any men are not well instructed in the elementary parts of this school, special daily drills will be had for such men until they shall be brought to the proper standard; the time for such drills to be fixed by captains, and not to interfere with other drills or duties required of such men.

The fine weather has brought the base ball men to the front and the McCooks are practicing daily. A club is being organized among the young officers of the post. Lieut. Brockmire, 8th Cav., is to be manager. At last a theatrical organization has been effected among

the officers and ladies of the post and the comedy "Our Boys" will be presented at an early day. Lieut. Eggleston cast the piece, but other duties prevent him from continuing in the active management, which has been turned over to Lieutenant Taylor, 14th Infantry. Lieut. Atkinson, 6th Infantry, will have charge of the stage settings. Mr. Beckurts of Louisville has been paying a visit during the week to his son, Lieut. Beckurts, 6th Infantry.

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.

The Bismarck Tribune of March 9 says:

The winter of 1887-8 now drawing to a close has been one of the pleasantest in the history of Fort Lincoln. This fact is due to the entertaining ability and jovial dispositions of the officers and ladies at the post and to the character of the entertainment which they have provided. The literary and musical, theatrical and social abilities of the people of the post are of a high order and Bismarckers will regret to have them removed to other garrisons as is threatened by the Army rumors. The officers in the city yesterday were Capt. Halloran, the popular commanding officer, and Lieut. Croxton, his adjutant. March 15 a minstrel entertainment will be given by the "home talent" of the post and on the evening of St. Patrick's day the Celtic defenders of Uncle Sam will give a grand ball. It is rumored that during the summer the companies now at Lincoln will be removed to New Mexico and that they will be succeeded by troops from the far southwest. The report that Col. Townsend is endeavoring to have his headquarters removed from Yates to Lincoln is denied. It is said that if he changes he will go to Keogh.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

The Youngtown News of March 12 says:

Capt. Myer went to Ransomville last week to purchase articles for his company. Mrs. Maj. Page and son Willie will spend Sunday in Buffalo. Miss Nemie Robertson of Rochester and Lieut. Charles Penrose of Madison Barracks are the guests of Major Page and family. Charles Macklin, son of Lieut. Macklin, has been made Sergeant at De Veaux College. This is wonderful progress. He was made corporal when there less than three months, and now sergeant in seven months.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

The Excelsior of March 17 says:

Lieut. Styer was a visitor at Fort Sidney this week, en route to the East on leave. Lieut. Morgan, of the Navy, was also at the garrison. Speculation is rife as to who will be the next quartermaster of the 21st Infantry. Lieut. Williams retires about April 1 under the four-year rule. Capt. Edstein passed through Sidney yesterday with recruits for Fort Russell. He will return on completion of that duty. Mrs. Edstein returned with the captain and is at the garrison. Major George M. Downey, 21st Infantry, placed on the retired list, will go to Laramie about April 1 with his family, where he will spend some time visiting relatives, after which he goes to Denver, and may establish a home in that city.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior says:

Congressman McShane states that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan is heartily in favor of the removal of Fort Omaha, but doubts if Congress will appropriate the amount needed for the purchase of a new site at this session. He will endeavor, however, to secure some legislation regarding the removal, if it is only the passage of a bill placing the present garrison grounds into city lots.

Mrs. Sarson, who has been quite ill, is now able to be around again. It is refreshing these springlike days to hear the band once more playing at guard mount in the morning and giving open-air concerts in the afternoon. Preliminary drills for instruction in target practice have been ordered by the post commander for every alternate week day. Rehearsals for the entertainment to benefit the cathedral or organ fund are progressing satisfactorily. There is no doubt that the entertainment will prove eminently successful. Col. Henry, of Gen. Crook's staff, has taken a leave for two months for the benefit of Mrs. Henry's health. He will pass a part of it at Galveston, and may visit the City of Mexico.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

The News says:

Base ball is all the rage now in the post. Capt. Richard A. Williams, 8th Cav., is expected to arrive about March 4. Col. Albert Barnitz, retired, and Major W. H. Clapp, 10th Inf., have gone on a hunting trip. Feb. 22, Capt. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., gave his troop, A, a sumptuous dinner in celebration of Washington's birthday. Capt. Wells takes great interest in the welfare of his men and has a model troop in every respect.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Wesley Merritt says: The attention of the court is called, with reference to the absence of a member, to the following remarks of the Major-General commanding the Division, published in G. C. M. O. No. 16 of 1887, Dept. of Missouri: "In the following case . . . it appears from the record that a member who failed to appear for trial, an excuse that his duties as an instructor in the Cavalry and Infantry School would not permit him to be present at the hour named for the assembling of the court. In this he was wrong. If the order appointing him a member of the court conflicted with important duties he should have asked to be relieved." (G. C. M. O. & March 17, Dept. Mo.)

In the case of Sergt. Bernard Dany, U. S. A., recently tried at Fort Lewis, Colo., for drunkenness and disobedience of orders, and sentenced to confinement to the limits of the post for three months and forfeiture of \$15, Gen. Merritt, in approving the sentence, says: "The evidence develops at least one fact that the reviewing authority cannot permit to pass without animadversion, and that is the violence used by the Acting Ordnance Officer against the Ordnance Sergeant, as testified by the former. So far as his use of violence is concerned, the conduct of this officer was unofficerlike, undignified, and can in no way be justified."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Brown for stealing a gold ring from a jeweler in the city of Matamoros, the prisoner pleaded in bar of jurisdiction over an offence committed in Mexico, and the court sustained the plea. The reviewing authority, Gen. Stanley, says: "The court-martial, when this case was regularly referred to it for trial, should have proceeded to exercise the jurisdiction given it by the 64th Article of War, which states that: 'The officers and soldiers of any troops, . . . mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, . . . be subject to be tried by Courts-martial.' No restriction whatever is made as to the place. In this case the territorial jurisdiction of Courts-martial exceeds that of the Federal civil courts. If it were not for this law (Art. 64) serious military offences might be constantly committed by enlisted men stationed at posts on the boundary, which would practically go unpunished, for many of them, such as persuading to desert, striking a superior officer, inciting mutiny, etc., are offences unknown to the civil law. There have been several precedents put on record in this Department, showing that a Court-martial has jurisdiction of offences committed in Mexico. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

Next Mails for the West Indies leave N. Y. March 22. ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. On a cruise in the West Indies. The only mails certain to reach the ship will be those directed to Aspinwall, U. S. C.

A letter from Captain Bunce, under date of March 13, reports the arrival of the Atlanta at St. Thomas on the day preceding, having on board Consul Gen. John E. W. Thompson, of Port-au-Prince, Hayti. After coaling ship at St. Thomas, and swinging ship for compass deviation, Capt. Bunce informs the Department that he should return to San Domingo with Mr. Thompson, but on March 21 he should sail for Port-au-Prince with the Consul Gen. The Atlanta will sail for Aspinwall March 24.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs completed. Preparing for sea. Will probably go up the James River as far as Richmond.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Probably sailed from Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, on March 13; the next ports visited being Basse Terre, and St. Kitts, where she expects to remain until about March 29.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Sailed from Aspinwall March 19 for Key West, touching en route at Greytown, Barbadocs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at Key West March 22 from Havana, Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command her. Will remain at Montevideo until the arrival of the officers detailed for duty on her.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at Tangier, Morocco, March 10.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Sailed from Montevideo, Jan. 18, for Gibraltar. She will be the flagship of the station.

QUINCEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, March 1.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mail for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Left Apia Jan. 30, for Pago-Pago for coal. Ordered to return to Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 6, and will remain until further orders.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 4, and sailed from there March 6.

Mail should be addressed care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 6, and may be expected at San Francisco about May 1.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Mail leaves March 27. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 28. Will remain there for the present.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at St. Vincent Feb. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., fitting for sea.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Arrived at Montevideo March 20. All well on board. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

The last report from the Trenton was dated Feb. 22, on which date she sailed from the British Island of St. Vincent, West Indies. It is not expected that the Trenton will arrive at Valparaiso before the latter part of April or the 1st of May.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry J. Howison. At Honolulu, March 1, to remain for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco March 27. Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker has been ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of March 27, from San Francisco, Cal.

Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco March 24.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Kobe, Japan, Jan. 25th for Hong Kong, thence in turn to Manila, Batavia and other ports in Java, Macassar, in the Island of Borneo, Celebes, and thence to the Philippine Islands, and back to the station, where she may be expected to arrive about May 1.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Kobe, Japan, Feb. 25. Early in March she was placed at the disposition of Minister Denby for a visit to Formosan and Chinese ports.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis.

Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, March 19. All well on board.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Arrived at Honolulu Feb. 13, en route to the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 20.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Yokohama January 23. Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 20.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Hampton Roads.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. T. F. Kane. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 28th Street. P. O. address, Station K, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed for a cruise among the West Indies Feb. 17. At Barbadoes March 10.

Address mail matter: March 13 to March 29, Basse Terre, St. Kitts. From March 29 to April 5, St. Pierre, Martinique. From April 5 to April 30, St. Thomas, W. I. After latter date, Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Hampton Roads.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. New York Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Left New York Navy-yard, March 17, for Boston, with stores.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Ordered to sail from New York, March 24, bound for Laguayra, Venezuela, and from there will proceed to Colon, U. S. C.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Fitting out for a foreign station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whiteherd. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired. Will be ready for sea late in the year.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is officially announced that the first 11 miles of the Panama Canal on the Colon side have been opened, and that navigation is now possible from the sea up to Palo Horqueta.

An estimate of \$60,000 for the reconstruction of building No. 7, Brooklyn Navy-yard, which was badly damaged by fire in January last, has been submitted to the House with urgent recommendation from the Secretary of the Navy and Commo. Harmony for early attention.

The Richmond, flagship of Rear Admiral Luce, was expected to arrive at Aspinwall, U. S. C., about March 15, where the Yantic has been lying since March 5, and from there would proceed to San Juan del Norte, generally known as Greytown, to look after the interests of the Americans in that region interested in the proposed interoceanic canal. From Greytown the Richmond will visit Vera Cruz, Mexico, and between the 5th and 11th of April will probably arrive at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi.

The cover of the Navy Register for the current year which made its appearance on Thursday last, is considerably lighter in color than those of former years. In the list of vessels appear the new names Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Maine, Texas, Charleston, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington and Petrel. All of the line grades have been reduced to the numbers provided for by existing law, but the Passed Assistant Engineers are still nineteen in excess and the Assistants number eleven too many. The volume contains six pages less than the one for July.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE telegraphs to the Navy Department that the *Richmond* will sail from Colon for Key West, by way of Greytown, March 20.

It is understood in Washington that the U. S. S. *Lancaster* has been ordered to the support of the *Enterprise* in relation to the difficulty with the Moors at Tangier.

The plug which has so long stopped the breech of the big gun at the Washington Navy-yard, has finally been removed by boring, the cost of the mishap being estimated at some \$2,000.

THERE was considerable opposition in the House Committee on Naval Affairs to the bill opening the way to commission for apprentices in the Navy, notwithstanding the fact that a favorable report was finally adopted. A strong minority report will be made against it.

The store ship *Monongahela*, now on the way to San Francisco, will, it is said, take on board a load of coal and other stores, and return to Payta or some other healthy port on the South Pacific Station. Her arrival at San Francisco is not looked for before early in May, the voyage requiring from fifty to sixty days.

THE U. S. S. *Junata*, whose arrival at Yokohama is chronicled elsewhere, sailed from the Sandwich Islands nearly three months ago, or on Dec. 31, and was unusually long en route. No explanation for the delay is given in the cable message announcing her safe arrival at her destination, but full details will be sent by mail later on.

The timbers of the Nelson ship *Victory* are reported to be, with a few exceptions, as sound as when she was built, but the fir planking which was introduced when she was repaired about 30 years ago is rotten, and will have to be replaced up to the water line. The cost of substituting teak or oak planking and making the ship good for 30 years, will amount to about \$50,000.

The engines of H. M. S. *Immortalité* developed 715 more h. p. than was stipulated, giving a mean speed of 19½ knots. The h. p. of the *Northumberland* was not less than it should be. All the latest Russian ships have, it is reported, proved satisfactory. There are many signs that Russia is making every preparation to put her Navy on a complete war footing as speedily as possible.

A LARGE number of books have been recently transferred from the cases in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department to the shelves of the Department Library on the fourth floor. It was found that valuable space was being occupied by books of but little use to the Bureau and of no use at all as part of a library of reference, which is mainly required here, so the impedimenta have been eliminated to the mutual advantage of the two libraries.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has granted the application recently filed by Messrs. Crump and Sons for an extension of time on the contract for the dynamite gun cruiser, the *Yorktown*, and the *Baltimore*, being satisfied that the various delays in the construction of these vessels have been entirely due to the slow delivery of material by the iron and steel manufacturers, they in turn pleading that the numerous changes made by the Steel Board in the requirements for material have seriously interfered with prompt compliance with their contracts.

GENERAL HERBERT, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, says that he will not report the Naval Appropriation bill to the House until after the Tariff bill has been acted upon, lest that bill should be loaded with amendments appropriating millions of dollars for new armaments, and thus reduce the surplus as an argument against tariff revision. The estimates for the regular naval establishment have been returned to the Secretary of the Navy to be revised so as to conform to the recent reorganization of the Department.

For several years the Navy standard for tobacco has been deteriorating, until Jack has been forced to complain that the leaf provided for him is not fit for use. The price has gone down together with the standard, and the tobacco now being issued cost but little over 20 cents per pound. Paymaster Stancil, U. S. Navy, visits New York to examine samples of the various manufactures of tobacco and will subject them to every known test to ascertain their respective merits. It is his purpose to fix the standard very high, so that the men will have no cause for complaint in the future so far as the quality of their tobacco is concerned.—*Baltimore Sun*.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, of the steel cruiser *Boston*, has submitted for Secretary Whitney's consideration certain changes which have suggested themselves, and which have been approved by the Naval Advisory Board. Some of the alterations will probably be carried out, principal among which is to place the ship's galley amidships instead of in the port gangway as at present. Some of the changes proposed have been objected to by the Engineer in Chief, as tending to interfere with the lighting and ventilation of the Engine Department. The Secretary of the Navy has not signified his intentions regarding the matter as yet.

MR. HERRESHOFF has not yet signed the contract to construct the torpedo boat for which an appropriation of \$100,000 was made in the act of Aug. 3, 1886. It is officially stated in the Secretary's office that the delay is caused by the desire of the famous blind shipbuilder to finish certain drawings for the boat which he now has under way. The Ordnance Bureau officers who have the supervision of the construction of the boat say that Mr. Herreshoff is hesitating over signing the contract because he does not wish to be subject to naval inspection during the progress of his work. In other bureaus it is said that Mr. Herreshoff desires its construction and that engineer officers shall supervise the work.

ADVERTISEMENTS were issued from the Navy Department March 17, inviting proposals for supplying the Washington Navy-yard with one 20, one 30, and three 77 H. P. Armstrong and Sims engines, etc., for running the large travelling cranes and other machinery of the new gun foundry. Two of the engines must be delivered in August and be ready for trial by Sept. 20, 1888, the remaining three between Sept. 1 and 15, and be ready for trial by Oct. 6, 1888. One No. 1 and two No. 2 Davidson air-pumps and condensers are to be delivered in August, and be ready for trial by Sept. 15, 1888. The same advertisement invites bids for repairing the large skylight

on the 8-in. gun-shop, covering about 10,000 square feet. All bids to be opened on April 10 next.

A PRIVATE letter from an officer on board the U. S. cruiser *Atlanta*, received in New York, March 23, from San Domingo, reports that the *Atlanta* arrived at that port on March 1, having shown herself on the voyage from New York to be one of the best of the U. S. Navy vessels. According to orders from the Navy Department, the engines were tried on the way at different speeds, but the trial was not as successful as desired, and another test is to be made at the first opportunity. The engines were worked up to 70 revolutions, and, although she was only logged 14.6 knots, she averaged 14 knots for the hour, with revolutions varying from 50 to 72. These trials at sea under various conditions prove that she can make 14 knots sea speed.

In a recent despatch received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic Station, the attention of the Secretary of the Navy is called to the condition of the hull of the iron paddle wheel steamer *Monocacy*, for many years past a fixture at that station. In the annual report of Engineer-in-Chief Melville he calls attention to this vessel as follows: "Engines and boilers in good condition . . . but condition of hull will probably not warrant any outlay on the machinery after the present year." Rear Admiral Chandler suggests that the boilers of the *Monocacy*, which are still in good condition and efficient, be transferred to the *Brooklyn*, flagship of the squadron, her boilers being pretty well worn out; but it is not very probable that this will be done. In one of our own ports this sort of thing might be done, but to make such a change in a foreign port would seem to be a little too much like the cheese-parsing policy of a bankrupt nation. Rather condemn and sell the old *Monocacy*, boilers and all, and supply the *Brooklyn* with new boilers at the Mare Island Navy-yard. A voyage to the Pacific Coast of 60 or 70 days, the removal of the old and placing in position the new boilers and then the return trip would be quite a welcome episode in a China cruise.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 15.—Chaplain John R. Matthews, to the Pensacola.

MARCH 17.—Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to proceed to New York and take passage in the P. M. S. S., which leaves about March 31 for Aspinwall; thence to Panama U. S. C. and report for duty on the Omaha.

MARCH 21.—Pay Director Charles W. Abbott, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on March 31.

Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney to the Galena, March 31.

Ensign R. B. Dashiell to Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, April 14.

Detached.

MARCH 16.—P. A. Surgeon Cunningham W. Deane, from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.

Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Auzal, from the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur* and ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and to attend officers otherwise unprovided with medical attendance.

MARCH 21.—Lieutenant Commander Frank Courtis, Lieutenant John H. Moore, Lieutenant (J. G.) Charles M. McCarty, Ensigns H. G. Diesel, C. H. Harlow, L. S. Van Duzer, Guy W. Brown, Naval Cadets F. A. Lewis, Wm. L. Dodd, S. M. Strite, R. D. Tiedale, E. T. Witherspoon, C. C. Billings, T. M. Young, Surgeon Edward Kershner, Assistant Surgeon John S. Sayre, Paymaster R. W. Allen, P. A. Engineer Geo. B. Ransom, Assistant Engineer Wm. D. Weaver, Boatwain John J. Killin and Carpenter Josiah E. Keen, from the Omaha and ordered to the Pensacola.

Naval Cadet B. W. Stearns, from the Pensacola and ordered to the Omaha.

Paymaster H. C. Machette, from the Wabash March 31, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, from the Navy-yard, Boston, March 31, and ordered to the Wabash.

Lieutenant (J. G.) Frank R. Heath, from duty as inspector of steel and ordered to the Minnesota.

Chief Engineer Geo. H. White, from the Galena, March 31, and to await orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Robinson from duty as Steel Inspector and granted sick leave.

Leave.

Assistant Engineer Theodore F. Burgdorff granted three months' leave of absence.

Lieut. Comd. Francis O. Davenport, retired, granted four months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 21, 1888:

C. W. Pickering, commodore, retired, died Feb. 20 at St. Augustine, Fla.

James Magee, private, U. S. Marine Corps, died March 9 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred C. Isenmenger, landsman, died March 15 at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has written a letter to the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill in regard to the item of \$100,000 for extension of the dry dock at the Brooklyn yard, so that its length should be 600 feet instead of 500 feet, as now contracted for. He says:

"An increase in the length of the dock by one hundred feet would nearly double its capacity for ordinary uses. It would enable us to dock two vessels at a time instead of one.

"Boats are now being built under the American flag up to a length of 365 feet. In the event of war they would probably be the most available and desirable to be taken into the Government service, having great speed, and unless this dock be in-

creased to 600 feet the Government would have no dock in which these cruisers could be docked.

"As the length of vessels is being continually increased, it seems quite probable that the Government vessels will follow the same course seen in the development of the size and length of merchant ships; so, and as a measure of prudence, without regard to any specific facts, it seems to me that in building two new docks we should build at least one of them up to the limit of size reached by merchant vessels."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 21, 1888.

THE cold weather has put a sudden end to work on the *Wyoming*, and the cadets have again returned to in-door drills. On Saturday morning, March 10, all the cadets were assembled on board and went to work to rig their cruiser with a will.

The setting up drill has been discontinued for the present, but will probably form a part of all infantry drills during the spring. A large number over a hundred—have been taking this exercise since its institution, and its effects have undoubtedly been beneficial. Very little leave is granted to cadets, but members of the first class who are within certain limits as regards conduct and studies are permitted to be absent over Saturday and Sunday. Ensign Capehart went to Baltimore on Saturday last.

The quarters of Paymaster Caswell in the yard have been placed in quarantine owing to the presence of measles.

The cadets had their usual "stag" hop on Saturday night. These hops are not remarkably well attended.

The candidates for admission as cadets have begun to make their appearance, although it is rather early as yet. Several were members of the present fourth class who failed in the semi-annual examinations. They return at this early date to comply with that portion of the law, governing their admission, which compels them to be under 18 years of age. Their appearance is a certain indication that spring is approaching and that the present cold weather must soon go.

Two marines of the Naval Academy—Privates Dunlap and Kelly—are being tried by Court-martial before a board of naval officers. Dunlap is charged with robbing the pockets of a fellow marine, and Kelly is said to have allowed a suspicious character to enter the Academy grounds while on sentry duty on the night Paymaster Loomis's residence was entered, with alleged burglarious intent. The court will last several days.

The supper hour has been again changed to 6.30 instead of 6 and morning gun fired and reveille to 6 A. M. These same changes were made during the winter months of last year and are evidently part of the plan for the formation of a systematic routine. This change in the supper hour means a longer interval for drill, but it also gives time for walks in the Yard between supper and drill, leaving it a question as to whether the cadets are pleased with the change or not.

Work on the *Wyoming* has been stopped, probably because the weather has not been very favorable for work aloft. In spite of the numerous interruptions, caused by rainy weather, the cadets did good work and completed their task, with the exception of bending the light sails. The Department of Seamanship is very well satisfied with the work. The drill for the present week is "General Quarters." Lieut. Comdr. Sperry is in command at these drills, and is aided by Ensigns Glenison, Hascler and Eyre. The battalion of infantry has been reorganized and had drill in the armory yesterday afternoon, as the rain prevented any drilling on the *Wyoming*.

Mrs. Wadleigh, of Atlanta, Ga., mother of Mrs. Capehart, is the guest of her daughter in Annapolis. Miss Schley, daughter of Commo. Schley, of Washington, is spending some days in this city.

Col. Franklin, of Ashland, Md.; Mr. Theall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Watt, of Pennsylvania, spent Saturday and Sunday with their sons, Cadets Franklin, Theall and Watt.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, of California, are spending a few days in the city with their son, Cadet Dutton, of the 2d class.

Mrs. Saunders, wife of Col. Saunders, U. S. A., of Baltimore, spent Sunday with her son in the Yard. Miss Howell, daughter of Comdr. Howell, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of Comdr. Harrington. Ensigns Blow and Chase were in the city on Saturday last.

The quarters of Paymaster Caswell in the Yard have been released from quarantine restrictions. Cadet Jewell, who has been dangerously ill with diphtheria, is recovering. Dr. Simons met a young daughter on Monday. The funeral was held on Tuesday in the Academy chapel.

The 2d class of cadets have been making arrangements for a June ball, but have collided with the authorities in several matters of opinion as to the details of the ball. It is thought that they will or may decide not to give any annual ball. As the ball is given with money saved from their pay, they would seem to have a right to their own way of spending it, so long as they keep within reasonable bounds.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to an article in your esteemed journal of March 10, copied from the London Times, and headed "A Deformed Prince," I have the honor to request that you may kindly publish the following:

As a former officer of the Prussian Army I had frequent occasions to see His Royal Highness Prince William, who at that time, being yet very young, did not wear the uniform of the Hussar Guards, of which regiment he was later on and until recently the colonel commanding. His left arm is somewhat shorter than his right arm, which latter is normal, but of course looks larger in comparison with his left arm. The left hand is also smaller than the right hand, but only perceptible to any person who is well informed. In 1883, returning from a visit to my old home, I saw the Prince in Berlin at the Exposition, in company with some of the officers of the Garde du Corps, and the Hussar and Dragoon Guards, and the following day I saw him again, mounted, at a review of some of the regiments of the Guards. I did not detect the awkwardness of his left arm hanging helplessly in its sleeve, when I saw him at the Exposition, but on the contrary saw him at times unhook his sabre and carry it in the left hand. Neither could I detect, when I saw the Prince mounted, that he had not full control over his horse, which tried repeatedly to be disobedient to its rider and required a firm hand to guide it. Having served myself in the Prussian cavalry I was competent to judge.

What the Countess von Krocko deems proper to write about the deformity of the left hand of Prince Imperial is, to my personal knowledge, untrue. The malice with which this lady writes is most likely due to the fact that the Imperial House may not have considered her "courtoise."

H. MR. GARRETT J. LYDECKER, a relative of Major G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Englewood, N. J., March 16, in the 78th year of his age. The funeral services were held at Leonia, N. J., on Tuesday.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE Court of Claims has rendered a decision in
the case of Lieut. Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., who
claimed credit, in computing service in the Navy,
for the period passed at the Naval Academy. The
Court sustains the claim, and takes the view of the
law in its application to the Navy that has already
been held in its application to the Army. This
decision is of importance to all graduates of the
Naval Academy, inasmuch as it enables the time
passed at that institution to be added in computing
longevity claims under the Mullan decision. This
question of credit for service at the Naval Acad-
emy has long been agitated, and its definite settle-
ment will be received with satisfaction by all inter-
ested.

WE took occasion, some time ago, to drop the
officers of our Army a hint as to the results which
would follow the attempt to go over the head of
the Lieutenant General to secure the favorable
action of Congress upon measures in which they
were interested. If they will read the letter of
General Sheridan on the subject of the bill giving
promotion for longevity, they will see that we spoke
with knowledge. It is hard enough, with all parties
united, to secure legislation favorable to the Army;
with a division of counsel, and especially with the
War Department opposed, it is impossible.

FAVORABLE LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has
displayed commendable industry and, what is more,
a decidedly liberal spirit in dealing with Army
matters this session. A great deal of work has
been accomplished. Private bills have been acted
upon by the hundreds, as well as bills of a general
nature affecting officers and soldiers of the volunteer
and regular service and measures relating to public
works. The most important of these are the
Cutcheon-Benet seacoast defence bill, the Steele
desertion bill, the bill conferring brevet rank for
gallant service in Indian campaigns, and the meas-
ure reported this week giving to all officers of the
Army, both line and staff, below the rank of
brigadier-general who have served in one grade for
twenty years the rank and pay of the next higher
grade. The Steele reorganization bill in its modified
form is also under discussion and will, with some
further modifications, shortly be added to the
House calendar. It will thus be seen that the com-
mittee has not been idle.

The secret of the committee's success is its ex-
cellent organization and the harmony that prevails
among the members. There never was a more
even-tempered, fair-minded set of members than at
present on this committee. There has not been a
single minority report from the committee this ses-
sion. They all seem to work together. The reports
of sub-committees are invariably sustained by the
full committee, and seldom, if at all, have there
been any bitter or any unfriendly discussions so
frequent in other committee rooms. The com-
mittee is now making an effort to secure a day
in the House for the consideration of military
measures. Should they be successful, it is not im-
probable that we may yet be able to chronicle the
enactment of some desirable military laws.

By far the most important measure affecting the
personnel of the Army, presented in the House this
session, is the bill which the House Committee on
Military Affairs have decided to report favorably as
a substitute for the measures to effect a rearrange-
ment of grades in the Commissary General's De-
partment, for the promotion of assistant surgeons
and to increase the efficiency of the Inspector Gen-
eral's Department. The substitute approved by the
committee is nothing less than a proposition to pro-
mote all staff officers below the rank of brigadier
general who have served twenty years in one grade
to the next higher grade, and to give all line officers
under similar circumstances the pay and allowances
of the next higher grade. To the officers of the
Commissary General's Department and the assist-
ant surgeons may be given the credit of securing
this action at the hands of the committee. They
have urged the measures in their own interest with
such persistency that the committee has felt con-
strained to take some action. They stated, however,
early in the session, that there should be no more
staff legislation until something was done for the
line. That they kept their word is evident from
the adoption of the substitute referred to. We give
here the full text of the bill:

Section 1. That whenever any officer of the staff
of the Army, in active service, below the rank of
brigadier general, shall have served continuously in
one grade for a period of twenty years, he shall be
promoted to the next higher grade: *Provided*, That
this act shall not be construed to increase the num-
ber of officers now authorized by law.

Sec. 2. That whenever any officer of the line of the
Army, in active service, below the rank of brigadier
general, shall have served continuously in one
grade for a period of twenty years, he shall be en-
titled to the pay and allowances of the next higher
grade.

We give elsewhere a list of the officers who will be
immediately affected by the adoption of this bill as a
law, with the date at which they were promoted to
their present rank. There are one hundred and
fourteen in all.

As the bill which passed the Senate on March 20,
amending the R. S. concerning the detail of Army
officers to college duty, provides that ten of the
sixty authorized shall be naval officers, a question
arises as to what effect the measure will have upon
the law now in force authorizing the detail of 25
officers of the Navy Engineer Corps as instructors
in mechanical engineering at State colleges. En-
gineer officers are no little concerned over this piece
of proposed legislation and are preparing to make
a strong fight against it in the House.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs is waiting for supplemental estimates from the Navy Department before proceeding with the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill. A bill had been prepared to conform with existing laws and the regular estimates sent in early in the session, but as the lapse of time has suggested many changes it was thought best to get a late statement from the Secretary as to the needs of the Service before proceeding further with its consideration. A statement of the condition of the current appropriations for new vessels and their armament will also be asked for before further appropriations are recommended for these objects. Chairman Herbert, who has charge of the bill, says that the committee will undoubtedly report in favor of a further sum to continue the work of increasing the Navy, but as to what amount and how many new ships will be authorized, of course, he cannot speak at this time. The total estimates for increase of the Navy submitted last fall called for an appropriation of \$6,500,000. This amount was intended for continuing the vessels already authorized and commencing the construction of two additional vessels to cost, exclusive of armament, \$6,000,000; one to be built by contract and one in Navy-yards, and three more fast cruisers of highest types. Two millions of the sum mentioned are intended for ordnance.

THE reports which we see in the daily papers concerning strained relations between the Secretary of the Navy and the Naval Chief of Ordnance have this much foundation: The Secretary has grown impatient of the delays in fitting out our new vessels with guns. With the highest respect for the conscientious faithfulness, the professional attainments and ability of the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, it is thought that he moves too slowly, his time being too much occupied with detail. The worst hitch thus far is in the carriages for the new guns. They are inordinately expensive, and do not serve their purpose. There is complaint, too, in the Navy that the officers on ordnance duty are too much inclined to make a close corporation and to reserve for the special instruction of a few information that should be made accessible to all. However, it is to be remembered that attainment in what is practically a new profession is difficult and criticism easy. The search for a capable superintendent for the gun foundry does not promise success. Where is there to be found in the United States a man who combines the necessary experience with the faculty of doing good work and who is willing to subject himself to the constant supervision of men untrained in mechanical details? However able a man may be in the sphere he is educated for, it is unreasonable to look for perfection in a line of mechanical achievement so extensive as modern gun construction without extended experience and technical education.

It is learned at the Paymaster-General's office that mileage accounts to the extent of about \$10,000 have piled up since the mileage fund became exhausted. These accounts are being put in shape for payment as fast as they come in, so that officers will be subject to no delay in getting their money after the deficiency appropriation becomes available, which ought to be in a very few days now. The accounts will be paid by Major Tucker, Post Paymaster, at Washington.

SENATOR MANDERSON's bill to increase the efficiency of the Army was reached by the Senate on Monday last while considering measures on the calendar under what is known as the five minute rule, but was passed over without action until another time when debate will be in order. It retains its place on the calendar.

THE conferees on the Urgency Deficiency Bill came to an agreement March 22, and the bill is now on its way to the President for his signature. All the items of interest to the Army and Navy heretofore noted in the JOURNAL are retained in the bill as passed.

THE officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac have taken prompt action to provide for the accommodation of the crowd which is expected at the reunion, at Gettysburg, next July of the armies

of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. They have engaged the Rink, which will accommodate several thousands.

THE U. S. Naval Institute has sent out an advance copy for discussion of a paper by Lieut. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., on "Three Considered as a Tactical Unit." Lieut. Mahan considers three as an important factor in the tactics of the future. Taking three men now as the unit, these three are to work continually together, although separated by slight intervals when in battle action. By the combination of three the successive gradations are made, increasing to the section, the company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division and army corps if desired. The unit should be three men trained together in an athletic sense; two units, one for the front rank and one for the rear rank, should form the group, and three of these groups, or eighteen men, the section; three sections, or 54 men, the company, and so on to the battalion; the regiment of three battalions. Three non-commissioned officers should be assigned to each section, and three commissioned officers—a captain and two lieutenants—to a battalion. This would give a company with 54 privates, a battalion with 162, a regiment with 486, a brigade with 1,458, and a division with 4,374, these being the peace numbers, to be doubled in case of war. Lieutenant Mahan considers in detail the formation he proposes in a very interesting paper which should, and, we doubt not will, excite attention and discussion. The subject is an especially timely one, now that a board at Washington is engaged upon the work of revising the drill for the Army. Lieutenant Mahan's discussion of the subject includes a reference to the application of his principles to artillery, to boat formations and to Naval tactics.

THE sub committee of the House Military Committee, appointed to investigate the charge that unofficial matter has been incorporated in the Rebellion Records, will begin taking testimony on Monday next. Col. Lazelle, Gen. Drum and Rosecrans have been summoned to appear on that date. Representative Grosvenor, who introduced the resolution calling for the investigation, and Gen. Boynton, who prompted its introduction, will also be given a hearing should they desire it. Colonel Lazelle has been asked to be present during the entire proceedings, in order that he may answer questions as they come up. Some lively interchanges are anticipated.

THE Committee on the Centennial Celebration in New York of the Inauguration of George Washington has submitted its memorial to the President of the United States in which it says: "It is proposed to confine the programme to the day of 30th of April, 1889; that there shall be a military and naval parade in which, under orders issued by the President, the United States troops and the vessels of the Navy shall participate, in connection with the military and industrial organizations from the different cities and States, as well as with those of the city and State of New York; that some formal exercises shall take place on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, where Washington was inaugurated; that there shall be delivered a commemorative oration and poem, and finally that there shall be a banquet, to which the honored guests of the city will be duly invited."

IN the few measures for the restoration of officers to the Army and for additions to the retired list reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this session, the committee has taken special pains to see that no pay is allowed the contemplated beneficiaries for the time they were out of the Service. In the case of Lieut. Jouett, reported on March 8, a proviso was added to the bill for this purpose. The bill to retire Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of major of cavalry was also recently amended to provide that he shall receive no compensation prior to appointment and shall thereafter draw no pension.

THE sale of the Remington Arms Factory to Messrs. Hartley and Graham for \$300,000 was confirmed last Saturday by the court. The purchase was made after sharp competition, a syndicate from Chicago and another from England being the chief bidders against Hartley and Graham. There were 364 bids for the plant, the first offer being \$150,000 and the last the \$300,000. The purchasers had previously had the property knocked down to them for \$162,000, but the court refused to confirm the sale.

CAPT. R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel on Thursday: Commander E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., at the Sturtevant House, and General H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., at the Astor House.

SIXTY officers joined the Army Mutual Aid Association in 1887, 17 less than in 1886. The average age was 33.91 years, the lowest "age at entrance" yet experienced. The total membership at the commencement of this year was 1,012. The total assets are \$78,659.70, and the expenses for 1887 \$1,036.73. There were 14 deaths during the year on which \$43,307.12 was paid in benefits and returned assessments.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER QUACKENBUSH.

THE Senate on March 20 passed the bill restoring to the Navy Commander Quackenbush. The effect of the present bill was to record the opinion of the Senate that in accordance with Supreme Court decisions Quackenbush was not legally dismissed the Service. Senator Cockrell made a bitter fight on the bill. He read the record of the court-martial at length, and showed that Quackenbush was dismissed the Service in 1876 for drunkenness while a midshipman, was restored by special act of Congress, and again dismissed for the same offence. The bill passed by a majority of eighteen.

Senator Cockrell said: "It is proposed to give him eight years' arrears of pay when he has rendered no equivalent service to the United States. This is a magnificent, generous donation to Commander Quackenbush for his distinguished services in the Navy, for the distinguished record which he has made, he being dismissed for drunkenness when a cadet; he being twice examined for promotion and found deficient and unqualified for promotion, and then placed upon the retired list, and then by act of Congress taken from the retired list and placed upon the active list in command of a vessel, and there month after month in drunken debauch, scandalously drunk, till he was forced before a court-martial and then sentenced to be dismissed, and that sentence was approved."

Mr. Reagan said: "If he has chosen a life of dissipation—I do not care whether he has stopped now or not—if he has chosen a life that has deprived him of the means of livelihood hereafter, what right has he now to say that the millions of honest toilers in this country shall toil and sweat to keep him in idleness the rest of his life? If he has been unfortunate, is that a reason why others should be taxed for his benefit? The whole idea of a retired list, commencing with the judiciary and extending through the military, through the naval establishment, and the marine service, is unrepugnant, not in conformity with our theory of Government, creates a privileged class, conferring privileges on that class not enjoyed by other people, in violation of our whole theory of Government, and it ought to be abandoned. When a man accepts public office he ought to expect when he retires from that office to do like other people and take care of himself."

CAPTAIN ZALINSKI AND MR. GRAYDON.

MR. GRAYDON's formal charges against Captain Zalinski have met with the fate they so well deserved at the hands of the War Department. He was informed that they would not be considered, as what Capt. Zalinski said was true. It may be added, in justice to Mr. Graydon, however, that that was the cruelty of them; had they been unfounded, they could have done him no harm. Captain Zalinski thus sums up the results of Mr. Graydon's trials thus far:

"The official report will show that Graydon had burst at least one gun at Sandy Hook; that he had not penetrated with his shell, before explosion to an extent as great as would have been accomplished with a blank shell; that the injury done to the unsupported and already injured target was but little more than would have been accomplished by any equal number of rounds with similar powder gun shell; that several Graydon shells did burst prematurely in the air without impact on any target; that the percentage of the weight of high explosive thrown is insignificant when compared with the total weight of the projectile; that the sum total of the results obtained would certainly not encourage the Ordnance Department of the Army or Navy to permit the Graydon shells to be fired from their best modern high power guns, which alone can give requisite penetration, pure and simple, against modern armor. Neither would the results as to safety warrant the gunners standing by the guns when fired, or make it permissible to fire these shells over the heads of troops or outlying works of the defence."

PROMOTION FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

THE following letter from the Lieutenant General of the Army to the Secretary of War explains the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in reporting adversely the bill giving promotion to officers of the Army who have served twenty-one years in one grade:

MARCH 6, 1888.

Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a bill (S. 1835, 46th Congress, 1st Session) for the relief of officers who have served continuously twenty-one years in one grade, referred by you for my report, with the following remarks: The courtesy and liberality which officers of the Army who desire to advance their private interests have received from members of Congress, has encouraged many individuals to abuse the privileges afforded them, until now any officer who desires to effect changes for his personal benefit can by correspondence with some member of either House succeed in obtaining the introduction of a bill for the purpose. In my opinion such action is contrary to all methods of military procedure and subversive of discipline.

The accompanying bill has for its only object the increase of the pay of those officers who have served over 21 years in one grade and is of necessity personal in its nature, otherwise of no benefit the Service or to the great majority of the officers of the Army. Under present conditions it would benefit four colonels, 16 majors, 32 captains, and five 1st lieutenants, and would increase by \$90,000 per annum the amount required for the pay of the Army, besides possibly transferring to the retired list many able-bodied officers fully competent to perform active duty.

For these reasons I cannot give it my approval or recommend its passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General, comdg.

The Committee in incorporating this letter in its report on the bill say:

The Committee are in full accord with the views expressed by Gen. Sheridan as to the impropriety of officers seeking "to advance their private interests" through congressional action and they agree with him that "such action is contrary to all military procedure and subversive of discipline." They entertain the hope that the letter of the Lieut.-General will exercise a salutary effect in putting a stop to the reprehensible conduct to which he refers and which is certainly "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

LIEUT. WALTER M. DICKINSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, came to New York early in the week for the purpose of conducting cavalry recruits to Jefferson Barracks.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL ALDEMARLE CADY, colonel U. S. Army, retired, who died at New Haven, Ct., March 14, entered West Point from his native State, New Hampshire, in 1825, was graduated July 1, 1829, and promoted the same day to brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. Inf. He served with credit on the frontier for many years, was in the Florida war and attained the rank of captain, 6th Infantry, July 7, 1838. During the Mexican war he rendered conspicuous service, receiving the brevet of major for his gallantry at Molino del Rey. In 1853 he was promoted major, 6th Infantry, and in 1861 lieutenant colonel, 7th Infantry. He was not in the field during the war, but, nevertheless, rendered efficient service in responsible positions, was promoted colonel, 8th Infantry, Oct. 20, 1863, and received the brevet of brigadier general for "long and faithful services in the Army." He was retired May 18, 1864, for "disability resulting from long and faithful service and disease and exposure in the line of duty." Many will regret to learn of the death of this veteran servant of his country, who was a typical soldier and officer of the old school.

BREVET LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM C. SPENCER, major and surgeon, U. S. A., a meritorious officer, died March 22 at his post of duty, Fort Trumbull, Conn., of pneumonia. Col. Spencer was a native of New York, and joined the Army May 28, 1861, as an assistant surgeon; gained the rank of captain May 28, 1866, and of major July 28, 1866. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevets of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel. He has been post surgeon at Fort Trumbull for a few years past, and was highly esteemed there and in New London.

COMMANDER THOMAS H. EASTMAN, U. S. N., retired, who died at Portsmouth, N. H., March 18, in the 51st year of his age, entered the Navy in 1853, and when the war broke out had risen to the rank of lieutenant. During the war he rendered gallant service and was in numerous engagements. He was commissioned Lieut.-Commander in 1862, Commander in 1871, and was retired from active service, June 23, 1883. The remains were taken to Washington for interment.

MORRISON R. WAITE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died very suddenly at 6 o'clock Friday morning from acute pneumonia, without a moment's warning, in the presence only of a professional nurse.

ENGINEER JAMES OGDIN, Chief Engineer of the United States Revenue Cutter *Manhattan*, who died March 12, 1888, was an efficient, honorable and respected officer, whose affability, courtesy and disinterested benevolence secured the esteem and affection of his associates and subordinates. He was in the sixty-third year of his age, and served during the war in the volunteer Navy. Nearly 25 years ago Mr. Ogdin was married to Miss Eliza Wolcott Mallory, the daughter of the late Daniel and Clara Gilbert Mallory, of Philadelphia, and had several children, all of whom he survived. His funeral occurred on Saturday, March 17, at his home near Paoli, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed the loving ministrations of relatives. The services were conducted by Rev. Emerson W. Bliss, of Malvern, Pa., assisted by the Rev. Charles Payson Mallory, of New York City. The pall bearers were Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly, of the Revenue Cutter *Corwin*, Lieut. Washington C. Coulson, of the Revenue Cutter *Coze*, Asst. Engr. Foot, Capt. A. H. Bibber, Mr. Isaac Longacker and Robert Shields. The remains were temporarily deposited in the Malvern vault, with the expectation of subsequently burying them in the Cemetery of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, where Mr. Ogdin's kindred and ancestors for several generations lie buried.

MR. GEORGE W. CASE, ex-president of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who died March 21 at his residence, No. 52 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, entered West Point from Ohio in 1827; was graduated (No. 4 in his class) in 1832, and promoted to the 7th U. S. Inf. His mathematical attainments were so thorough that he was immediately on graduating tendered a position in the Military Academy as an assistant professor in that department. He resigned Oct. 26, 1836, to accept an appointment as civil engineer on the National Road, in which capacity he continued until its completion. During this service he erected the first cast iron bridge ever built in the United States, over Dunlap's Creek, a tributary of the Monongahela River. He was president of the Adams Express Company from 1854 to 1857, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1859, president of the Pennsylvania and Ohio R. R. Company, etc. He amassed a large fortune, and was held in high regard as an enterprising and honorable man and citizen.

1st ASSISTANT ENGINEER JAMES OGDEN, U. S. Revenue Marine, who died at Paoli, Pa., March 12, of pneumonia, was a veteran in the Service. He entered the Navy Dec. 15, 1862, as acting 3d assistant engineer, rose to acting 2d assistant, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865, to enter the Revenue Marine Service. He was on the *Manhattan* when she was reported lost in the great storm on Long Island Sound, and laughed heartily as he read his own obituary in the papers on his return to New York. He was transferred to the *Washington* last fall. During December he failed visibly, and, on the advice of his commander, he obtained leave and

went to his sister's home in Paoli. He leaves two sisters.

HOSPITAL STEWARD CHAS. T. HILL, U. S. A., who died March 3 of "Bright's disease," at the Cadet Hospital, West Point, was born in Scotland. He fought in the Crimean war for which he received the Crimean medal with four bars. Also Turkish and distinguished conduct medals. For brave conduct he was at the close of the war appointed Lieutenant in the Ottawa Rifles, Canada West. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Union forces as Hospital Steward, in which capacity he served till the day of his death, for the last nine years being at the Cadet Hospital. His remains were temporarily interred in the Military Cemetery at West Point.

CAPTAIN THOMAS F. AZPELL, U. S. A., retired, who died at Fort Lee, N. J., March 12, was appointed a surgeon of U. S. volunteers Oct. 7, 1861, and served in that capacity during the war, being mustered out Oct. 23, 1865, and receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel for his faithful and meritorious services. On the 14th of May, 1867, he was appointed assistant surgeon with the rank of captain and was retired for disability in line of duty Aug. 10, 1885. He leaves a widow and five children.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT B. CARTER, late U. S. Navy, whose death we noticed last week, was appointed a midshipman from Virginia under date of March 30, 1842, and was promoted to lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855. He resigned from the U. S. Navy April 2, 1861, and entered the naval service of the Southern Confederacy, where he rose to the rank of captain. His last duty in the U. S. service was on surveying duty on the Panama River, Argentine Republic, in 1860.

CAPT. JAMES MORSE CHASE, who died in Germantown, Pa., a few days ago, was the son of the late Chaplain Moses B. Chase, U. S. N., and a cousin of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase. During the war he served with distinction in the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, and was in the charge at Fort Wagner S. C., July 11, 1863, where his colonel, the gallant Putnam, was killed. He was wounded in the engagement at Chester Station, Va., June 6, 1864.

DR. JOSEPH B. HOLDER, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, who died in New York Feb. 28, served with great credit during the war as an acting assistant surgeon and had a large circle of friends in the Service. He was a brother-in-law of Brevet Capt. John B. Katon, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks.

MRS. MARY E. HAWKINS, widow of Major Edgar S. Hawkins, 2d U. S. Infantry, died March 9 at the residence of her niece, near Sweet Air, Md., in the 76th year of her age. Major Hawkins, who was a gallant soldier, and particularly distinguished in the defence of Fort Brown in 1846, died Nov. 5, 1865.

HENRY HOWARD KEY, who died of heart disease, March 19, at Mobile, Ala., served as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy from Sept. 10, 1841, to May 2, 1848, when he resigned. He was a grandson of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

JEREMIAH Y. DASHIELL, who died at San Antonio March 15, aged 84, entered the Army as additional paymaster in 1846; was promoted major and paymaster in 1849, and was dismissed July 10, 1858. He afterwards joined the Confederate service.

NICHOLAS BAYARD CLINCH, who died March 10 of pneumonia at Green Cove Springs, Fla., was a son of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, formerly colonel of the 8th U. S. Infantry. Gen. Clinch resigned Sept. 21, 1836, and died at Macon, Ga., Nov. 27, 1840.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WASHINGTON MAINS, a veteran of the War of 1812, who won distinction at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and who also served in the Mexican War, died March 13, at Findley, Ohio. He was born in Philadelphia, June 10, 1793.

MR. CLIFFORD B. ROSS, who died March 10 at Philadelphia, was the son of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nathan B. Ross, major 3d U. S. Infantry, that gallant officer of two wars who was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.

MR. DAVID PARKE, a venerable gentleman of 81, father of Brevet Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, major 16th U. S. Infantry, died March 15, at Parkesburg, Pa. The deceased was also an uncle of Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A., of West Point.

MRS. SARAH E. THOMAS, who died at Elizabeth, N. J., March 21, was a daughter of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Richard D. A. Wade, Major 3d U. S. Art., a gallant soldier of the Mexican War. Colonel Wade died in 1850.

MR. GEORGE S. MENDELL, who died at Springfield, Ill., March 12, aged 82, was the father of Col. Geo. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is stationed in San Francisco.

One of the most interesting articles in "Harper's Magazine" for April, and certainly the most interesting to Army readers, is the description of the Leavenworth School. It is accompanied by nine spirited illustrations by Zogbaum and an admirable likeness of the handsome commandant, the vigorous, genial and capable McCook, "the very type of the American officer."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art., two months' leave; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Proctor, 5th Art., leave extended two months; 2d Lieut. Robt. W. Anderson, 9th Inf., leave extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Mar. 23.) Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Flieger, Ord. Dept., to duty at Winchester Arms Factory. Leave granted Major George A. Purington, 3d Cav., for eight months; Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., six months.

LIEUT. PIERREPONT ISHAM, 3d Cav., who is going abroad for a few months, and who has resigned from the Service, to take effect June 1, next, is a son of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln's law partner in Chicago.

SUBJECTS FOR LONGEVITY PROMOTION.

On June 30, 1888, there will have served 20 years in one grade in the Army as follows: In Judge-Advocate General's Department, 1 Major Judge-Advocate; in Quartermaster's Department, 3 captains, A. Q. M., and 4 captains, military storekeepers; in Subsistence Department, 1 major and 4 captains; in Medical Department, 8 majors, 1 captain, and 3 captains, medical storekeepers; in Pay Department, 1 colonel and 9 majors; in Ordnance Department, 4 captains, ordnance storekeepers; Post Chaplains, 3 captains; in Cavalry, 2 colonels and 9 captains; in artillery, 9 captains, 10 first lieutenants; in infantry, 1 colonel, 63 captains, 1 first lieutenant. The estimated increase of annual appropriation for these is \$58,000. The following officers are included in this list:

Major H. P. Curtis, J. A., Feb. 25, 1867.
Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., March 11, 1867.
Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., March 22, 1867.
Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., March 28, 1867.
Major M. R. Morgan, C. S., Nov. 17, 1865.
Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., Feb. 9, 1863.
Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., July 4, 1864.
Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., May 13, 1865.
Capt. W. H. Nash, C. S., Nov. 17, 1865.
Major C. H. Alden, Surgeon, July 28, 1866.
Major Warren Webster, Surgeon, July 28, 1866.
Major C. C. Byrne, Surgeon, July 28, 1866.
Major J. P. Wright, Surgeon, July 28, 1866.
Major F. L. Town, Surgeon, Oct. 20, 1866.
Major Dallas Bache, Surgeon, Aug. 5, 1867.
Major B. E. Fryer, Surgeon, Oct. 20, 1867.
Capt. J. V. De Hanne, Asst. Surg., May 14, 1867.
Capt. J. B. Girard, Asst. Surg., May 14, 1867.
Capt. L. Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., May 14, 1867.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surg., Oct. 9, 1867.
Capt. D. Weisel, Asst. Surg., Oct. 9, 1867.
Capt. J. H. Patzki, Asst. Surg., Nov. 11, 1867.
Major H. C. Reese, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major Wm. Smith, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major C. M. Terrell, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major J. P. Candy, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867.
Major A. B. Carey, Paymaster, Oct. 5, 1867.
Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., Feb. 17, 1868.
Capt. G. Russell, 3d Cav., Nov. 14, 1867.
Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav., Oct. 12, 1867.
Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav., March 26, 1868.
Capt. M. Cooney, 9th Cav., Jan. 1, 1868.
Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. A. Darling, 1st Art., Dec. 9, 1867.
Capt. F. R. Hamilton, 2d Art., July 28, 1866.
Capt. W. McK. Dunn, 2d Art., July 28, 1866.
Capt. W. F. Randolph, 5th Art., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Art., Feb. 5, 1867.
1st Lieut. J. O'Hara, 3d Art., March 26, 1867.
1st Lieut. G. A. Thurston, 3d Art., Feb. 15, 1868.
1st Lieut. C. Chase, 3d Art., March 26, 1868.
1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., July 28, 1866.
1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., Feb. 5, 1867.
1st Lieut. R. Craig, 4th Art., Feb. 5, 1867.
1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., Feb. 7, 1867.
1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., May 15, 1867.
1st Lieut. F. Thorp, 5th Art., June 6, 1867.
1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., Sept. 28, 1867.
Capt. W. Mills, 2d Inf., Feb. 13, 1866.
Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. A. Suyder, 5th Inf., Dec. 31, 1867.
Capt. Chas. Hobart, 3d Inf., March 26, 1868.
Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf., Feb. 2, 1865.
Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf., April 11, 1865.
Capt. W. H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., Dec. 21, 1863.
Capt. W. Lyman, 5th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th Inf., Sept. 12, 1866.
Capt. W. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., April 5, 1866.
Capt. J. W. Powell, 6th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf., Feb. 25, 1868.
Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., Feb. 8, 1865.
Capt. Richard Combs, 7th Inf., March 14, 1865.
Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th Inf., Jan. 14, 1866.
Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf., Feb. 3, 1865.
Capt. F. E. Lacey, 10th Inf., Aug. 8, 1866.
Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf., March 28, 1866.
Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., April 1, 1865.
Capt. F. E. De Courey, 13th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. A. McArthur, 13th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf., Aug. 11, 1866.
Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th Inf., March 10, 1865.
Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf., Nov. 16, 1865.
Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Inf., Feb. 16, 1865.
Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf., July 31, 1867.
Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf., Dec. 1, 1865.
Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. E. H. Lescum, 19th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., March 7, 1867.
Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. L. Wheaton, 20th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. E. Miles, 21st Inf., Jan. 20, 1865.
Capt. F. Clarke, 22d Inf., Oct. 10, 1865.
Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf., April 7, 1866.
Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf., March 7, 1867.
Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf., Sept. 23, 1865.
Capt. J. Henton, 23d Inf., Nov. 4, 1865.
Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf., March 7, 1867.
Capt. C. Wheaton, 23d Inf., July 17, 1867.
Capt. C. C. Hood, 24th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Inf., Jan. 22, 1867.
Capt. L. Johnson, 24th Inf., Dec. 12, 1867.
Capt. J. W. French, 25th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. C. Bentzon, 25th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. D. Schooley, 25th Inf., July 28, 1866.
Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., July 28, 1866.
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., July 17, 1867.

LIEUT. J. W. WATSON, 10th U. S. Cav., after a short but pleasant trip East, started this week on his return journey to San Carlos, Arizona.

MR. STEELE'S NEW BILL.

The following is the full text of the substitute bill, prepared by General Steele, for his original Army reorganization bill No. 1,347, General Wheeler's bill 1,177 to increase the efficiency of the Army, and the several other measures referred to the committee on the subject of Army organization. This substitute was prepared by General Steele after considering the views submitted by the Secretary of War in his original bill, and a general examination of the several other general bills before the committee. The bill has not yet been submitted to the committee for consideration.

General Steele desires to hear what officers have to say about it. He does not consider it perfected; on the contrary he calls it a rough block to be whittled into shape as the weight of criticism may suggest. He says he is not entirely satisfied with the measure himself and anticipates a good many changes before it is finally reported from the committee.

It will be observed that General Steele has abandoned his system of battalion organization and increased the number of companies of infantry to correspond with the present cavalry and artillery organization. The number of artillery regiments is fixed at six, being a compromise between the number proposed by the Wheeler bill and the existing organization. The provisions in regard to promotion by seniority instead of regimentally and for examination before promotion are retained, as is also the provision in regard to the pay of retired list. In view of the many complaints from retired officers who feared that their longevity pay would be cut off by the provision in the original bill, Gen. Steele had proposed to incorporate a proviso to make sure that no such result would follow; but after a more careful examination of the original clause, he has come to the conclusion that there is no occasion for alarm on this score, and has consequently decided to let the provision stand as originally proposed. He says the effect of the retired clause will be to reduce the pay of officers who were appointed to the Army for the sole purpose of giving them the benefits of the retired list, or who were retired for disability not incident to the Service, and also to restore to the active list any officer who may have recovered from a disability that caused his retirement. The proviso that in no case shall the pay of an officer thus retired exceed 75 per centum of the pay of his rank when retired," he says, applies only to those officers whose pay the bill proposes to fix at the rate of two per centum of the pay of the rank for each year of service.

[Substitute for H. R. 1177, H. R. 1347, and several others.]

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the line of the Army of the United States shall hereafter consist of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 6 regiments of artillery, and 1 battalion of engineers.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and twelve companies, troops or batteries. The adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants selected from the lieutenants of the regiment. The battalion of engineers shall have the organization now provided by law, and shall be considered as belonging to the line of the Army, in the sense in which the word "line" is used in the 123d of the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States.

Sec. 3. That each company, troop or battery throughout the line of the Army shall have one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, the enlisted men now authorized by law, and, in addition thereto, one cook, whose exclusive duty it shall be to prepare the food for the use of the enlisted men. The pay of each of the company cooks shall be \$20 per month and the contingent additions thereto now allowed other enlisted men for length of service and re-enlistment; they shall also receive a suitable allowance, to be determined by the Secretary of War, of necessary clothing.

Sec. 4. That 12 batteries of artillery, to be designated by the President, shall be habitually organized and equipped as batteries of light artillery, and one lieutenant may be added to this light battery organization, in the discretion of the President.

Sec. 5. That there shall be added to the number of enlisted men now authorized by law 1,500, and the President shall apportion the enlisted men among the several corps, departments and arms as the good of the Service may require; and he may also, in his discretion, consolidate the company organizations of any regiment into such a number of troops, batteries or companies that all the organizations in active service may generally have their full complement of officers and men present for duty.

Sec. 6. That regimental chaplains in Service at the date of the passage of this act shall be recommissioned as post chaplains, and the number of officers of the latter grade is hereby increased to 34.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized to select from among the enlisted men of the Army, or to enlist, as many artificer-sergeants as the Service may require, not to exceed one for each artillery post, whose duty it shall be to have the care and management of the appliances and machines that are accessory to the use of modern means of defence of fortified posts. Artificer sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as hospital stewards.

Sec. 8. That each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall have a military band consisting of the chief musician, authorized by section 2 of this

act, and 20 private soldiers. The chief musician shall be the teacher of music and the privates, while serving in the band, shall be rated as band musicians. The pay of the chief musician shall be \$75 per month and he shall receive the allowances of a sergeant major. Of band musicians, five shall each receive \$30 per month, five shall each receive \$18 per month and the remaining ten shall each receive \$16 per month, and the contingent additions thereto for length of service and re-enlistment now allowed by law to other enlisted men of the Army. All band musicians shall be thoroughly instructed by the officers of the Medical Department in the duties of litter-bearers.

Sec. 9. That no enlisted man in the service of the United States shall be detailed, ordered or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of War shall employ 20 veterinary surgeons for service with mounted troops, and at posts where considerable numbers of public animals are kept. Ten of these veterinary surgeons shall each receive \$100 per month, and each of the others \$75 per month, and the same allowances that are granted to a sergeant major.

Sec. 11. That all appointments to original vacancies created by this act, except in the grade of lieutenant, and all promotions consequent upon said appointments to original vacancies shall be made by seniority from the three arms of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry: *Provided*, That all original vacancies in the artillery, except in the lowest commissioned grade, shall be filled by seniority from the artillery arm. *And provided further*, That no officer shall be advanced in grade under this act until he shall have been examined and approved for such advancement by the board to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of this act.

Sec. 12. That after the appointments have been made to the original vacancies created by this act, promotions from the lowest commissioned grade to that of colonel in the cavalry, artillery and infantry shall be made according to seniority from the next lower grade in each arm, respectively, but all officers, before promotion to a higher grade, shall be examined and approved as to their physical, moral and professional qualifications by boards of officers to be constituted and appointed as required by section 13 of this act.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War, under directions of the President, shall, from time to time, assemble boards for the examination of officers whose promotion or appointment is conditioned upon their passing the examination required by the next succeeding section. Said boards shall consist of not less than five officers, three of whom shall be seniors, in the same arm of service, of the officers examined, and two officers of the Medical Department. *Provided*, That the officers of the Medical Department shall not be called upon to examine the officer with reference to his professional qualifications.

Examining boards appointed as herein provided shall be governed by the same provisions as are Army retiring boards assembled in accordance with the provisions of 1245 to 1255 inclusive of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That in case any examining board shall find that any officer, who may have appeared before it, has failed in his professional examination, he shall be suspended from promotion, and at the end of one year shall be re-examined. In case of failure on re-examination he shall be wholly retired from active service: *Provided*, That all officers who have served as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer Armies of the United States during the war of the rebellion shall, in case of failure, on such re-examination, be retired from active service.

Sec. 14. That in time of peace only graduates of the Military Academy and meritorious non-commissioned officers who may have been recommended for commissions shall be eligible for appointment of lieutenant in the cavalry, artillery, or infantry arm; but in time of war appointments to original vacancies in the grade of lieutenant may be made from civil life, after the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination.

Sec. 15. That the pay of sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, of post quartermaster sergeants, and of post commissary sergeants, during the first term of enlistment, shall be \$30 a month with contingent additions thereto as are now provided in sections 1261 and 1282 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 16. That all captains and lieutenants serving with their regiments or companies, belonging to the cavalry, artillery, or infantry, whose duties require them to be mounted, shall be furnished with public horses by the Quartermaster's Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Sec. 17. That officers having the rank of captain or lieutenant in any of the staff corps or departments, and all captains and lieutenants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry who may be appointed on or selected for staff duty away from their regiments, and those of like grade and arm who may be assigned to other detached or special duty, if their duties require them to be mounted, shall be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department with facilities to enable them to properly perform their mounted duties, or they shall be furnished with forage in kind for the number of horses actually owned and kept by them in service as authorized for officers of their rank by existing laws.

Sec. 18. That captains and lieutenants of the Army shall be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respective designations; said rates of pay shall not, however, be held to include the increase for length of service now allowed to all officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, in accordance with the provisions of section 1262 of the Revised Statutes:

Captain, \$1,900 per year.

Assistant surgeon, having the rank of lieutenant, \$1,500 per year.

Regimental and battalion adjutant and regimental and battalion quartermaster, \$1,000 per year.

Lieutenant of any other arm, corps, or department, during the first five years' service as a commissioned officer, \$1,200 per year; and after the

completion of said five years' service, \$1,500 per year.

Sec. 19. That there shall be no further appointments of second lieutenants in the Signal Corps.

Sec. 20. That officers of the Army who have been or who may hereafter be retired from active service by reason of age, length of service, or for disability not incident to the service, shall be paid at the rate of two per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired for each year or fraction of a year's service, by commission or enlistment, in the land or naval forces of the United States, rendered prior to retirement: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to any officer, active or retired, who has been commissioned for distinguished service, brevetted for gallantry in action or for gallant and meritorious services in the face of the enemy, or where the pay of any officer is now provided by special act of Congress, or who has been continuously in the service since July 22, A. D. 1861, to date of the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the pay of an officer thus retired exceed 75 per centum of the pay of his rank when retired.

Sec. 21. That the officers whose names are now or may be hereafter borne upon the retired list shall, from time to time, and at the discretion of the President, be re-examined by a retiring board; and if it shall appear upon re-examination that any officer has become fully qualified for active service, he shall be transferred to the active list and assigned to the first vacancy in the officer's grade which may occur in the arm, corps or department to which the officer belonged with the rank he actually held in the Army at the time of retirement.

Sec. 22. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws inconsistent with or repugnant to this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPOINTING CONFEDERATES TO OFFICE.

In the Senate, March 13, Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported a bill providing (in appointments to civil service in certain cases) for the preference of persons who were engaged in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the War of the Rebellion and who were disabled therein and were not dishonorably discharged therefrom. The bill provides that whenever persons who were not loyal to the United States during the War shall be appointed to office in the civil service, those who were not dishonorably discharged from the military or naval service of the Confederate States, and who are suffering from wounds or disabilities resulting from such service, shall be preferred to other persons not shown to have been loyal to the United States during the War.

The bill does not meet with favor from either side of the House so that it has no prospect of becoming a law, but it gave rise to a most interesting debate in which the issues of the war were revived in a generous and kindly spirit. In support of the bill Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, said: "Mr. President, and I hope with becoming diffidence, here as a Confederate do support the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire. Whenever this Government has anything to bestow in the way of an office I would have it given to the wounded or disabled Confederate, so as to have it understood that those men eminent for their services in disabling and wounding these soldiers should be excluded. I would not allow them to come here if I had my way. By way of illustration, take for instance the young men. They followed the advice and counsel of the men who were eminent for their services before the war, eminent now as going around the city of Washington begging for office, eminent for precipitating these young men into that war and having them wounded, eminent altogether in that line, but not eminent in the line of soldiery."

Senator Blair, of N. H., said: "Now, sir, when there are in the State of North Carolina alone 20,000 men, as I am informed, without arms or without legs, poor, many of them dying in the almshouses of that State, and when all through the South there is a like condition of things, many of these men educated, worthy, competent gentlemen, and there are appointments going from this Government to the South, to the disloyal, in vast numbers, why should not these men, equally competent and equally patriotic to-day, receive that discrimination which is due to the man who fights for his principles over him who was willing in the late controversy to render equally disloyal service and yet saved himself from all danger? How came the Northern soldier under the flag, fighting for the preservation of the Union? As a rule they were young men, loyal to their country. They enlisted into the war as a matter of patriotism. At the South, with these men, it was simply a matter of sentiment. How could they stand up against the old men and against the action of their organized communities? They inevitably found the military service. Had they failed to find the service of the Confederate States as a rule they would have lacked in the highest qualities of mankind."

Senator Blair, of Virginia, said: "The Confederate soldier boldly laid down the gauntlet of war and made it war, and when he came out of that war he had contempt for but two classes who were engaged in it: first, the man who made apologies, and second, the man who demanded them. All, sir, that the Confederate soldier asks of the United States is that he shall stand equal before its law, shall have a fair opportunity to work out his own salvation, and I venture to say there is not a county or a town or a hamlet from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in which a Confederate soldier will be seen in rags or in tatters in the street begging bread. There is no palace and no hut and no fireside where he is not always a welcome and honored guest; and there is no honorable citizen who would not divide with him whatever he had in this life of its comforts."

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, said: "But at the same time I will not, by my vote and without my most vigorous and indignant protest, permit to be put either in Constitution or in statute anything that shall in any degree reward a man for having been in that war. I will not bar him or disqualify him, but I hold that it would be a crime, a dishonor to the graves of Union soldiers to say that now we will only regard the question of valor, and that we will give to those men who were the bravest in this attempt to destroy the country the preference in all political honors and preferments."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

IRVING AT WEST POINT.

On the occasion of his second visit to West Point, nearly two years ago, Mr. Henry Irving expressed himself as having great interest in the Academy, and said he wished to present to it a picture that he prized very highly and which he thought should find at West Point its fitting home. When it came we found it to be the original sketch of the first Napoleon taken from life by Capt. Maryatt on the *Bellerophon* when Napoleon was being conveyed from the shores of France to England in 1815. It is a most valuable sketch, giving a striking profile of Napoleon and showing his attitude and dress as he must have appeared on the deck of the vessel and gazing for the last time towards the shores of his country.

This expression of Mr. Irving's interest in West Point was last week followed by another and one still more striking. He has frequently expressed his desire to visit West Point with his company and show the cadets one of Shakespeare's plays, but it did not seem possible that such a plan could be carried out. To his mind the only difficulty appeared to be the possibility of obtaining official permission. When he ascertained that this would be forthcoming he seemed perfectly happy and at once decided to give up a night in New York, close his theatre there and at his own expense take up his company and give the cadets a treat.

Mr. Irving first wrote to Gen. Parke and asked whether the cadets would be permitted to come down the river and witness a special performance at the Star Theatre. The reply was that such was the strict discipline here that it would be out of the question. Mr. Irving then wrote to know if a portion of a day could be set apart if he brought his company to West Point, as all his evenings were taken in New York. Once more Gen. Parke was forced to decline on the score of rigid discipline. After the routine of the day Gen. Parke said the cadets would be able and glad to attend his performance. Mr. Irving sent word that he would bring his company up and play in the evening, and President C. W. Bradley, of the West Shore road, put a special train at his service.

Of the performance, the *N. Y. Herald* says: "This event is remarkable in three ways—first, it is the first performance given at West Point since the founding of the Academy; second, the actor and manager who will close his own theatre for a night in the midst of a remunerative engagement, charter special trains and give the performance of a play for the pure love and affection of Shakespeare, is a conspicuously noticeable personage, and, third, that the presentation of 'The Merchant of Venice' without scenery—it being a most ideal performance—arouses in the mind of the veteran theatre goer a number of interesting questions as to the actual value of scenery."

"Mr. Irving never revealed his genius as an actor more completely than he did last night as Shylock, or Miss Terry as Portia never appeared more wholly winsome, charming and magnetic."

"Perhaps it is to the audience that this magnificent exhibition of the entire company's powers is to be ascribed, for a more appreciative audience never sat through a performance."

"Such an audience cannot be passed lightly over. Indeed, its quality deserves special emphasis. Two hundred and fifty cadets encased in the regulation gray, tight fitting coats, ornamented by double rows of buttons, about their necks round, stiff white collars, and holding their caps in their white-gloved hands, filled row after row of the front seats. Never did the cadets look better, and recognizing the treat in store for them as something extraordinary, their faces beamed with happy expectancy. Every good point, every line was received with that quickness and spontaneity of applause that indicated not only intelligence, but minds which, if not trained, were subject to the process of it."

"When the curtain fell the cadets cheered until the room fairly shook. They tossed their caps to the ceiling. It was a tremendous ovation."

"Mr. Irving appeared in evening dress and thanked the cadets for their attention, and closed a happy and brief address by saying: 'I believe the joy bells are now ringing in London because a British army has for the first time captured West Point.'"

"Then the cadets filed out, and the officers of the post, in full dress uniform, with their wives and friends, walked off to their quarters."

"A nice luncheon was served in the officers' mess, and in half an hour the tapestries, costumes and properties were packed away and sent to the train, while the messroom was restored to its usual condition."

"Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and the Lyceum Company then took the train for the city. At the station Colonel Bass and Michie saw the party off. The train arrived after midnight."

"This," said Mr. Irving, "is one of the most memorable and enjoyable incidents in my whole life. I shall never forget that audience so long as I may live."

"It was simply delightful," said Miss Terry, "and think of that poor boy in the hospital. I went in to see the poor fellow. Those boys, those boys; it was intense joy to play to such a delightful, sympathetic, appreciative audience."

JUDGE KELLEY REMINISCENT.

JUDGE W. D. KELLEY, M. C., from Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying: "I once was shot and once more had 60 shots fired at me. The latter happened, you know, in what is known as the 'Kelley Riot' in Mobile, Ala., in 1867, under Andy Johnson. While speaking there I was attacked under a very bad lot of carpet-baggers, marshalled and led on by a cut-throat whose name is now well known in connection with a patent car. He meant to kill me. The platform was swept by the bullets of the assassins, and several men were slain by my side. It was a fearful scene, and that villain was solely responsible for it. Last year, when at West Point, he drove around in a stylish rig, and I scattered him every time by simply moving towards him when he stopped. As soon as he saw me he whipped up and took a new position every time. He was evidently very uncomfortable, fearing that I might speak to him, or perhaps that I would expose him to the crowd. I would not like to harbor in my breast that wretch's conscience."

THE STATE TROOPS.

INEFFICIENT NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

THERE are a few company drills in the National Guard of New York that are a farce from beginning to end. The officers do not have the respect or the confidence of the men. The men pay no attention to their duties and shirk them at every opportunity. The officers in question succeed in passing the examining board and receiving their commissions, but when they secure a command they are utterly unable to give proper commands or to instruct the men. The order from headquarters ordering the commissioned officers to drill their commands has no doubt had a beneficial effect, and the National Guard will probably be rid of some incapable officers. But when the order was issued notifying the commandants of companies that the inspector would be present on a stated evening to inspect the company these officers rose to the occasion and may have done well. But let the inspector detail an officer in citizen's dress to visit some of these companies unannounced and he will see that there is plenty of room for reform. The non-commissioned officers in many cases are also deficient in their duties, all of which is a great detriment to the command they belong to and a discredit to the Guard at large. We are happy to say that the Guard as a body is a highly efficient and well disciplined force. Our aim in criticizing is to make it still further efficient if possible. Therefore we advocate the removal of such officers as cannot properly instruct their companies in the simple duties of a soldier and ordinary movements prescribed in the tactics. Our criticism of company drills this week presents a case in point.

A NAVAL CONTINGENT IN THE MILITIA.

At a special meeting of the Dorchester Yacht Club, held some weeks ago, a committee was appointed, consisting of Commo. Henry W. Savage, C. H. Whiting, W. B. McClellan and E. R. Tilton, to take under consideration the advisability of forming a naval reserve. Considerable correspondence took place between the committee, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and the Secretary of the Navy and other officials at Washington. Subsequently Lieut. Soley, U. S. N., was added to the committee. It was at last decided to take the matter to the Massachusetts Legislature. March 19, under a suspension of the rule, Mr. Southworth, of Suffolk, offered an order that the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of creating a naval contingent in the militia.

The following is a brief outline of the bill as proposed by the Dorchester Yacht Club. The proposition to create a naval contingent of the militia looks to the organization of those citizens (who are already enrolled) who follow aquatic pursuits either for business or pleasure with a corps especially fitted for military service afloat. Such an organization is contemplated by the Constitution of the State which makes the Governor Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. It is proposed to create a naval battalion under the militia laws of the State, the companies to be organized in the support to wms, of 100 men each, each company to be so formed as to be of itself a complete ship's company, with divisions and gun crews, and containing all the necessary elements for manning a vessel of war. This plan would not call for any additional staff, as the militia staff corps are already equal to this small addition to the militia force of the State.

It is proposed to drill the naval battalions in manipulation of all weapons used in the naval service, and to get the loan of an ironclad from the General Government, so that when the land militia goes into camp for its five days' drill the naval militia will have its five days' exercises afloat and perform all the duties of that service, torpedo service and target practice with heavy guns.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. C, 11th Regt., Captain A. C. Francis. This company assembled for drill on Friday, March 16, 1888. They turned out eight files. The company was quickly formed by the sergeant. The men were quick in all their movements and paid strict attention to all the commands, and everything they did was done with a snap, and the few mistakes that were made were by the non-commissioned officers. The company drilled in the manual, which was well executed except the secure arms. The loading and firing by numbers was good, and the men went through it as one man; but the right and left guides should not retire at the command load but at the first command, and when they are in the rear of the company and the company is firing, they should stand at attention instead of slouch arms, and it is just as easy to correct the men in a soldierly position and look better. The firing without number was excellent, which showed that the men were thoroughly instructed. In marching in column of fours, the left guide of the third four did not keep his proper distance, especially in right and left oblique, and in this movement some of the men came to a carry before halting. The company maneuvered in two and four and right and left fronts into line, on right and left into line, fours right and left about and marching by the left flank, which were all well done. The instructions were very good, and the commands quick and decisive. The company is a well-drilled one, but should have more men at drill. Evidently there is a great deal of dead wood that should be got rid of or made to turn out at drill.

Co. A, 71st Regiment, Capt. C. M. Kennedy, assembled for drill on Friday evening, March 16, and turned out 12 files. The company was not formed until 15 minutes after the time, and an important point in all company drills is that the company should form promptly at the proper time. The men seemed to have no snap or style about them. The company was turned over to the instructor and the men drilled in the manual of arms, which was fairly done, and it was readily seen that the men could drill, and the mistakes were made through carelessness or want of attention. The instructor explained everything in a plain manner. A few men were careless in handling their pieces, and on the march this was especially noticeable. When the men were at a right shoulder, and the command halt was given, a few men brought their pieces down to a carry before halting. On the march one four did not keep their distance or dress. On right into line the last sergeant should not come to a carry

when he changes his position to the right of his four, but should remain at right shoulder, and the left guide should wheel with his four when it wheels into line. In marching by the right flank the men did not cover nor close up to facing distance, and in wheeling the right guides should not come to a carry until the guide was called. The march to the rear was very good, as was also the left front into line. The arms were inspected and the company went through the loadings and firings, but the men should be thoroughly instructed to load and fire by number. The right and left guide should not retire at the command load, but at the first command. The command was drilled as skirmishers, which, considering the limited space, was well done. Perhaps it would be better to have a smaller number of men deployed and hold the remainder for reserve. The spectacle of a commissioned officer who is in uniform and with his side-arm, and whose company is drilling on the floor, sitting on a camp stool smoking is certainly not in good taste, or conducive to good order or military discipline.

Co. A, 11th Regt., Capt. F. Albrecht, assembled for drill on Tuesday evening, March 20, and turned out 11 files. The company was not formed until 15 minutes after the time, and the drill was nearly over. The four corporals were present but did not understand their duties. The company is composed of able-bodied men who should make good soldiers. It was formed by a corporal and the men fell in without regard to size. The command was turned over to the instructor and the men were drilled in the manual. It would be beneficial to the men if they were drilled in the manual by number, each man calling out the number as it was they went through the movements in a slouchy manner. In coming down to a carry some men slid the piece down. In arms port some men did not know what was meant and looked to their neighbors to see how it was done. In the facings some men did not know right from left. The men were ordered to parade rest, a man in the ranks asked whether it was in place or parade rest. The order was hardly executed when the men stood in a kind of "as you please rest." One man raised his piece and snapped it and the men talked with each other; this is certainly not according to tactics. The command was ordered to march in column of fours. The men in marching did not keep dressed or properly covered and marched with their heads down. They paid no attention to the instructions and talked continually on the march. There was an entire lack of snap or vim. The set up of the men was bad. Although there was a corporal as a file closer there was for a while no left guide, which oversight was afterward rectified. The guides did not understand their duties and in fours left (single rank) very little attention was paid to dressing or the guide. Some of the men marched at the right shoulder with the hammer resting on the shoulder, and with the thumb and fingers of the left hand extending in all directions.

In the movement to the rear march some of the men turned to the right and some to the left. In right oblique the men did not cover, and at the command halt some men came to a carry before halting and some did not know which way to face when they did halt. On left into line the men went too far to the right before wheeling into line and the right guide should wheel with his four. In marching by the right flank the fours did not keep together, some men marching in one four that belonged to another. In company left wheel the first four on the right finished the wheel on the run, the left guide wheeled by himself; the men paid no attention to the marching flank. The file closers did not know which flank to march on nor did the instructor change the file closers to the file closers to the right flank, but they remained there until fours left was given, and then of course they changed without orders. The right guide was ordered to show how to march double time—it was a poor attempt. The company was ordered to march double time and the men went on a run and jump with a desire to make all the noise they could, and they succeeded in doing it.

In the loadings and firings the pieces were not first inspected, nor did the guides retire at the proper time. One of them remained on the line and went through the firings. The instructor was at fault in his commands, he did not give his orders promptly or directly, nor was any attempt made to correct the men in their mistakes. They were ordered to load, but had no command ready, and when ordered to aim they cocked their pieces and fired. They were ordered to fire right and left oblique, as rear rank, and did not know which foot to step off with. In firing as rear rank, left oblique, the men looked to the left at the command fire instead of at the preparatory command. In firing by file the instructor should have given the command, commence firing. As it was he gave the command load, (no ready) aim and fire.

When the firing had ceased the men came to a carry without half-cocking their pieces. Nobody looked after them and in the command load, they did not go through the motions, but simply cocked their pieces. At the conclusion of the fire the instructor should have given the commands, cease firing and posts, which was not done. The command executed charge bayonets with no bayonets fixed.

The instructors were then changed, and the men were ordered to form double rank, the new instructor informing the company that he did not want any kicking about the front rank and cautioned them that as they were going to camp this summer he would instruct them in the skirmish drill. The instructor gave the command, on the left fours take intervals, but as there was no one to show them how to execute the movement they did not know where to go, they stayed on the line or how to deploy when they arrived there. This movement was repeated and with some success. The men were next ordered to assemble on the left skirmish, but the movement was a failure. They then deployed on the left four and when they were deployed were ordered to march to the rear and many of them did not know which way to face when they came to a halt. In firing advancing they did not take time to load or aim and seemed to view each other as to who could snap his piece the quickest. They were ordered to assemble on the left four and there was no centre skirmisher. They then deployed on centre four and when the men deployed they marched to the rear. They then fired at a halt and were ordered, forward guide right, the skirmishers were ordered to assemble on the centre four. The assembly was invariably done at double time, although there was seldom any orders what time to do it in. When the company was ordered dismissed the sergeant failed to salute the officer. The captain of the company was absent, and the lieutenants of the company were the instructors.

There was also drilling at the same time another company, of this regiment (G), but with different results. The men of both companies were of the same nationalities, but in organization they were widely different. They did not have as many men as Co. A but they had a good officer, and the men respected him and paid attention to his instructions. They did not go through all the movements in tactics, in fact, but very few of them. But what they did was well done, and men gave an order and saw a man who did not comprehend it he showed him how to do it properly; and when the drill was over the men knew something. It would have been better if the companies had been consolidated and have drilled under the proficient instructor.

HE WANTS \$10,000 DAMAGES.

An action for damages has just been commenced in the Supreme Court at Delhi, N. Y., by Watson R. McLowry, of the town of Meredith against Lieut. H. B. Moreness and Private R. B. Hoye, of the 23d Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., which has its headquarters at Walton. The claim grows out of an occurrence at the military reunion held at Oneonta in July last. The managers of the reunion hired grounds for an exhibition drill and a sham fight, and charged the public 25 cents apiece for admission to the spectacle. Adjoining the grounds, and overlooking the field of movement, was a hill on lands of James Stewart, and on this hill, while the spectacle was in progress, a number of persons gathered, including the plaintiff who thus secured a free view of the show. Capt. M. W. Marvin, of the 33d Co., detailed Lieut. Moreness and Private Hoye to drive these intruding sightseers from their post of observation. The

plaintiff alleges that in the collision which occurred between the detail and the persons on the bill the former employed unwarranted and excessive violence, striking and prodding the spectators with their weapons and otherwise mistreating them. He claims to have received serious injuries of the spine, which have resulted in permanent disability, and he demands \$10,000 damages. The suit raises some novel and interesting questions relating to the rights and privileges of the State soldiery, and attracts wide attention among military men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

TORRINGTON, CONN., March 20, 1888.

GEN. ST. CLAIR MULHOLLAND gave the Exposition of the Battle of Gettysburg to a large and refined audience on Saturday afternoon and evening, March 10, under the auspices of Lambe's Post No. 34, G. A. R. The General prefaced his lecture by a brief review which led to the most famous battle of the War of the Rebellion. He kept the key of the situation constantly before his hearers in the shape of a diagram of the field (Gen. Daniel Butterfield's), upon the drop curtain by which the audience are advised of all the movements of the troops from day to day, the pivoted points where the fiercest engagements took place, and of the result of these military duels upon this famous field. There were ten paintings, with no glaring colors, but so true to the occasion that by the aid of General Mulholland's intelligent rendition of the story, the interested spectators and the veterans who were at Gettysburg, and there were plenty of them in the audience, fought over again the greatest battle of modern times. It was, without doubt, the finest scenic and descriptive display ever produced, except one, i. e., the battle actual; and nothing in this big world of ours can reproduce that event in all its grandeur; nothing can approach it; but as far as human talent and descriptive powers can go it was done by Gen. Mulholland. Serat, Boettger, who blew taps at the graves of Gen. Grant and Hancock, accompanied the General and sounds the clarion with effect. As a cornetist and pianist he is a decided double effect. On the retreat of the 1st Corps he played "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." The blizzard, which raged here most terrific, detained them till March 16.

E. J. C.

RETURNS OF THE N. Y. GUARD.

RETURNS of the 47th Regiment, N. Y., for the last two months shows the numerical strength as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.
Field and staff.....	10	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	10	10
Co. A.....	35	37
" B.....	41	42
" C.....	48	51
" D.....	40	44
" E.....	55	55
" F.....	70	72
" G.....	69	68
" H.....	64	64
" I.....	42	45
" K.....	42	45

Returns of the 23d Regiment, N. Y., are as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.
Field and staff.....	10	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	11	11
Co. A.....	80	84
" B.....	54	56
" C.....	80	85
" D.....	56	56
" E.....	55	55
" F.....	73	75
" G.....	62	64
" H.....	69	73
" I.....	73	74
" K.....	73	71
	678	688

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

COMPANIES A, D, and K met at the armory on Thursday evening, March 15, for instruction in battalion drill. They had 4 companies of 16 files, and formed for dress parade. The details from the companies to report to the adjutant were not brought up properly. In one detail the men were brought up at a carry arms with bayonets unfixed and the other with their bayonets fixed, and at a right shoulder. Both details should have been marched up as support arms, with bayonets fixed, and the adjutant ordered the sergeants should salute the adjutant. The line was quickly formed by Adj. Decker and turned over to Lieutenant Colonel Rand. The command was drilled in the manual of arms, which was fairly done. There seemed to be a great many new men in the ranks, who evidently have not yet been thoroughly instructed in the manual. The command was turned over to Col. Seward, and ordered to march in column of fours. Some of the left guides of the fours did not keep their distance nor their fours dressed, and when the fours were wheeled by the left the line was too crowded, not allowing enough room for the companies to dress. In dressing the line some of the sergeants did not step to the rear when the officers were dressing their commands, the result being that when the command was given it left a blank space, which would not have occurred if the sergeants had stepped back in the dressing and come up on the line at the word front. The movement centre forward was marred somewhat by some of the fours going in the wrong direction. The deployments on the left division from right and left was well executed. In deploying on the left division, when the line was deployed, one of the division commanders ordered the companies to go to the right, which was incorrect. When the line is deployed they cease to be divisions, and are then companies, each commander of which should give the command support arms. The right into line wheel was well done, but the left guide of the last company should come out on the line. In executing right of companies to the rear into column the commanders of the 1st, 2d, and 3d companies let their commands go too far to the right before giving the command fours left, and the left guides should have covered and have had company distance before their companies were dressed. When the command left into line wheel was given the companies had not sufficient room to get into their proper positions. Change direction by the right and left flank was well done. In the command companies right wheel, the men being at right shoulder, some of the guides came to a carry at the command right wheel; they should remain at right shoulder and come to carry at the command halt.

In the wheels some of the men in the 3d and 4th companies did not look to the marching flank, and on right, front into line, some of the fours came on the line in quick and some in double time. The command went through the review under the command of Capt. Leaven and was inspected and given a viewing officer, Lieut. Col. Rand, who failed to salute the colors in the inspection. The companies marched by the reviewing officer in good style and were then dismissed.

These battalion drills have already had a beneficial effect on the regiment. The men will do better when they are better acquainted with the commands. They take an interest, and pay strict attention, and when they are given a neat, and a wing drill will be ordered it will be made more interesting to both officers and men.

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

This question as to the designation of the new company formed from Dr. Talmage's church, has been settled. Capt. Richard P. Morie, the only officer of Co. K, has tendered his resignation and the enlisted men have applied for transfer to other companies. Fifty or more of the recruits from the Tabernacle have been mustered into Co. K, and it has been informally agreed that Mr. Henry D. Dumont, a trustee of

that church and a former officer of the 13th, shall be elected lieutenant.

The name of Gen. Philip H. Briggs, formerly Inspector-General, has been mentioned in connection with the candidacy of the new Co. K.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 20 and 21, there were battalion drills of the 12th Regt., five companies parading each night. On each occasion the battalion was formed in six commands of 12 files each. Maj. Riker was in command during the first part of each drill and Col. Jones later. The drills were generally good, though in some respects they were inferior to what the regiment has shown earlier in the season. The ployments, deployments, wheels and marching in line, and in column of subdivisions were all excellent. The firings were not well executed, especially on Tuesday night, when they were so ragged as to call forth some of the fiercest remarks of the 12th Regt.

Much attention was given to forming double column of fours, and changes of direction in double column, and these movements were well executed, except that the sets of four were careless about dress and distance, apparently a chronic fault with this otherwise fine regiment.

In the firings, officers and guides waited, improperly, for the command ready, before falling back, and in consequence were obliged to rush hurriedly to the line of fire.

Tactical errors on the part of company commanders were extremely few and unimportant. Such as occurred were chargeable to the acoustic defects of the drill room.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

IN THE TWO BUFFALO REGIMENTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14, 1888.

The principal event of the season in Buffalo military circles has been the reception and dancing party given on Wednesday evening, March 8, by Co. 44th Regt. N. Y., 800ville Rifles, on the occasion of the opening of their newly furnished room which, it is claimed, is the finest and most elegantly appointed public room, military or otherwise, in Buffalo. The reception was attended by some 600 ladies and gentlemen, all in full evening dress. The members of the company, and by special request, all military guests, appeared in uniform. The company, Geo. C. Fox, being in New York on sick leave, the honors of the evening devolved upon Lt. Wm. E. Otto and Edmund P. Cottle. Among those present from out of town were Right Lieut. R. P. Skinner and Left Lieut. J. J. Bamfield, of the 44th Battalion of Canada, Niagara Falls, Ont., and a large delegation from the 43d Separate Co., N. G. S. N. Y., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the 44th Regt. N. Y., of Buffalo.

While all this was going on in the 44th Regt. armory, the soldiers of the 65th Regt. were also enjoying life—but in a different way. Their battalion drill was witnessed by an almost overwhelming crowd of 3,000 of their friends. 358 men were on the floor. The drill comprised movements in column of fours, companies and divisions, and changes from one formation to another. Four companies were commanded by lieutenants, two of whom had just been sworn in that night. The position of the companies in line had been entirely changed since the last battalion, thus throwing the command of divisions into new hands, several of whom were of this quartette of lieutenants. Then there was another and a very important change, one which has seldom or never before been attempted in the Buffalo armory. The 65th Regt. was put in place of the 44th Regt. for the first time. Considering these circumstances, the drill was very satisfactory. No gross errors were made, and none that would not be corrected upon a repetition of the drill with the same commandant and line officers. Lieut. A. J. Meyer was acting Adjutant in place of Adj. Wm. H. Chapin on sick leave. At the dress parade, the command was given to Major E. Parsons, Co. 1st Regt. N. Y., and the 65th Regt. will be given an opportunity to command the regiment at the next drill or two. The 65th Regt., the citizens are glad to see, is enjoying a boom, and is rapidly forging ahead and upward.

In the 65th Regiment the following officers have been elected: Ernest W. Dobbins, 2d Lieutenant Co. H; Arthur Christy, 2d Lieutenant Co. I, and Frank M. Chapin, 2d Lieutenant Co. J.

A battalion drill of the 14th Regiment has been ordered for March 22. Brig.-Gen. P. C. Doyle has had a recent interview with Adjutant-General Porter regarding the proposition to have the entire National Guard in New York next year on the anniversary of Washington's inauguration. General Doyle is heartily in favor of the idea, and he found that General Porter approves it. An appropriation will have to be secured from the Legislature, however, and it remains to be seen whether this can be obtained.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A circular has been sent to the National Guard of Brooklyn announcing that on the evening of April 9, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Dramatic Club of Co. 1, 7th N. Y., will give a performance of "Katharine," a travesty upon the "Taming of the Shrew," by John Kendrick Bangs, associate editor of the Herald, the proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the new building of the Home for Consumptives (Kingsland avenue) and establishing in it a National Guard and Soldiers' Ward. The circular is signed by Generals Woodward, Molinex, Moserole, Barnes, Christensen, Ward and McLeer, Cois. Austen, Finkelmeyer, Gayler, Machel and Partridge.

The 2d N. Y. will hold a grand entertainment at their armory, Clermont ave. near Myrtle, Brooklyn, on March 24. Realistic war scenes will be presented and part of the armory will be transformed into a miniature camp. The performers will be members of the regiment. Dancing will follow about 9 P. M.

The gun racks for tents, invented by Lieut. S. S. Pague, U. S. Army, is especially commended for National Guard Encampments. An illustration of the rack appears in the advertisement of Lieut. Pague in our advertising column. Co. B, 2d N. Y., will go to Philadelphia on April 23 to present to Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania, a handsome bronze trophy as a token of appreciation of the hospitality shown by the members of that command on the visit of the 2d Regt. on Constitution Day, Sept. 14, 1887. They will also go in camp for one week at the National Guard camp, and will take 100 men and band in the first week in July.

The 4th N. Y., Col. Gayler, is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (blouses and forage caps), for instruction in aiming and sighting drill and gallery practice as follows: Co. A, Monday, March 19, Friday, March 30; B, Tuesday, March 20, Monday, April 2; D, Wednesday, March 21, Tuesday, April 3; E, Thursday, March 22, Wednesday, April 4; F, Friday, March 23, Thursday, April 5; G, Monday, March 26, Friday, April 6; I, Tuesday, March 27, Monday, April 9; K, Wednesday, March 28, Tuesday, April 10. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of the command is called to the extracts from General Orders No. 31, c. s., 1887, General Headquarters, with reference to preliminary and theoretical instruction in rifle practice.

As the law now prevails, the Adjutant General of the State of Maryland has not the right to disband any company of military in the State, no matter how poorly it may be disciplined and officered. Two years ago it required an act of Assembly to muster out of service a company, which had really disbanded. A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature which gives the Adjutant General that power.

The 4th New York Volunteer Cavalry Veteran Association held a largely attended meeting last week at the headquarters in 6th avenue, for the purpose of participating in the ceremony of receiving the regimental guidon from Lt. P. di Cosmo, the colonel of the regiment. Alexander Newberger, president of the association, occupied the chair,

Among those present were Gen. C. W. Dowling, formerly of Gov. Morgan's staff; Maj. Geo. W. Cooney, Secretary of the Gettysburg Legislative Monument Committee; and Comdr. M. F. Hatch, of E. D. Morgan Post. Letters of regret were read from Gen. W. W. Averell, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel.

Senator Hawley March 19 introduced the House bill for the reorganization of the District of Columbia militia, with a number of amendments. The amendments provide that the Quartermaster-General shall supply suitable armories, etc., and require six days' camp service annually from each enlisted man.

Adj. Jas. Moran, the newly-elected Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th N. Y. Regt., was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, in 1848. He was educated in the national schools, and was an assistant teacher in them from his twelfth to his sixteenth year, when he was made principal. Later he went to the Normal Training School at Glasnevin, in which he remained two years. In March, 1867, he came to this country and settled in New York. He was salesman and manager for the Coogan's, furniture dealers, and a few years ago started in business for himself at 3d Avenue and 46th Street.

On Monday, March 12, there were a number of battalion drills in New York for that evening, but only the battalion of two companies of the 7th Regiment (D and G) drilled according to orders—all the other regiments postponed their drills on account of the storm. Blizzards may come and blow and go but the matter of fast young men in the 7th attend the battalion drill all the same. The two companies turned out 80 men which, considering the great storm, is greatly to their credit.

NEW JERSEY.

The inspection of the National Guard, State of New Jersey, shows there were present at inspection 3,433 men; absent, 506. The Inspector General thinks the proportion of field and staff officers is too great and suggests the merging of the 1st and 5th Regiment and 3d Battalion into a new 1st Regiment, and the 1st and 3d Battalion into a new 5th Regiment. In this case the 1st Brigade would consist of the 1st Regiment, 2d and 4th Regiment and Gatling Gun Company A and 5th Regiment. By these consolidations there would be 290 field and staff officers and 35 field and staff as supernumeraries.

Each regiment in the New Jersey National Guard will hereafter receive \$300, and each Gun Detachment \$100 per year, to be used for incidental expenses. The N. G. bill of 1887, to be used for incidental expenses. The N. G. bill of 1887, introduced by Assembly Cramer, regulating the composition of regimental and battalion courts, regimental boards of officers, etc., prescribing their powers and duties, has passed both Houses.

In May the annual muster and inspection of the 3d Regiment, N. J., will take place. It will probably be held at Keyport. There is talk of a trip to Gettysburg, followed by a week's camp at Sea Girt, and possibly a day at the Waverly fair in September. In September the twentieth anniversary of the Phil. Kearny Guard will be celebrated. Arrangements are being made by the company for the event.

Adj.-General Stryker suggests that the Gatling gun detachments should consist of 128 men and that men should be detailed from the line and instructed in some of the forts around New York the handling of heavy guns.

The 2d Brigade goes into camp at Sea Girt this summer. New Jersey will send two regiments to Gettysburg to represent the State on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July. They will encamp there, and all the expenses are paid by the State.

The 3d N. J. Regiment, Col. E. A. Stevens, will assemble for battalion drill in fatigue uniform (white gloves), as follows: Co. A, Monday, March 19; Co. C, D, and M, March 20. The non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill and theoretical instruction on Thursday, March 15.

Rifle practice in New Jersey National Guard in 1888: Marksmen, 429; 1st class, 731; 2d class, 600; 3d class, 1,920. In 1887: Marksmen, 512; 1st class, 1,090; 2d class, 842; 3d class, 1,748. Individual figure of merit in 1888, 24,741; 1887, 22,121. In the 1st Brigade, 30,000; 2d, 22,677. There are ten marksmen in the State who have received ten bars and are entitled to a gold cross of honor, and 133 who have received five and are entitled to a silver cross of honor.

The 4th Regiment will assemble for battalion drill and instruction on Friday, March 23, at the Oakland Hink.

The Gun Detachment of the 1st Battalion of National Guard, New Jersey, commanded by Lieut. F. Oberholzer, will give an exhibition and reception on Thursday evening, April 5, at Washington Hall, Paterson. N. J. Prominent military of the State will be present at the drill.

OREGON.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, in their report in favor of the bill (H. R. 8008) providing arms, etc., to the State of Oregon for the militia, say: "We find the organization of the militia in said State to number at present three regiments, with one unattached battery of light infantry and one troop of cavalry, and these are in urgent need of arms and equipments by reason of the inadequate supply due the State through its regular annual quota, it having but one representative in this House, while its population is estimated, has more than doubled since the last apportionment. This State contains within its limits five Indian reservations, aggregating within them about 4,000 Indians, in various portions of the State, and that in the whole State—as large in area as New York and Pennsylvania combined—there is but one United States military post, and it with only one company of infantry; and that along its three hundred miles of unguarded coast, as well as frontier, there are many exposed localities, which may at any time experience the necessity of house defense."

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

A JOINT resolution was introduced a few days ago in the Ohio Legislature to authorize the Adjutant General and the senior Colonel of Artillery, to issue for one year, with the privilege of purchase, a suitable ground for the annual camp of the Ohio National Guard. The resolution provides that such camp-ground shall be located within thirty miles of Columbus, on the line of one or more important railroads, with abundant water supply, and of sufficient extent to permit the encampment, at the same time, of two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, with parade and drill grounds; provided that the total expense at such ground shall not exceed the several amount paid within the last three years for such purposes at the various annual encampments.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The seventh annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard opened in the Capitol, March 6, with a large attendance of both officers and members of the State militia. Papers were read by Surg.-Gen. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, on "What to Do and How to Do It," and by Capt. George Graham, of Tomah, on "Rifle Practice from the National Guardsman's Stand-point." The business meeting of the National Guard Association was held in the afternoon, though little of general importance was done. A regimental meeting was held during the day by members of the 3d Regiment, at which the time and place of holding the next annual encampment was fixed for Menominee, June 11. The Wisconsin Guard now consists of thirty-three infantry companies, one cavalry and one artillery, in all 2,130 well drilled men. Two companies withdrew during the year and one was admitted. The convention continued through the next day.

For 100,000 metallic cartridges for the Ordnance Bureau of the Army, the Winchester Arms Company and the U. S. Cartridge Company each bid \$18.50 per thousand.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. K.—Information as to standing on Ordnance Sergeant list cannot be given.

T. J.—Deposits and interest thereon are forfeited by desertion, but are wholly exempt from forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial and from liability for the soldier's debts.

Jaxon asks: Is the volunteer service of enlisted men allowed to count in computing length of service for retirement? **Ans.**—Yes. The War Department decided in its original construction of the law and still holds to it.

Sphinx asks: Can a private of the Hospital Corps transferred from the line be retransferred to the line at his own request, providing the Government be not put to any additional expense by said transfer? **Ans.**—He can if the Secretary of War so orders.

A. Z. asks: How should field musicians be detailed on guard and orderly duty? **Ans.**—The customary manner is for the 1st sergeant to receive the detail for next day's guard (which includes the field musician) at the Adjutant's Office, at 1st Sergeant's call.

R. McN. enquires: Where can I purchase books of instruction for non-commissioned officers, and what work would you recommend? **Ans.**—Col. Gilchrist's Manual for Infantry Officers is an excellent work for this purpose. It is published by A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago.

Militaire asks: In the formation of a battalion for drill, and when the time arrives for the captain to give the command support arms, do the file closers execute the movement? **Ans.**—It is the practice in the best commands for file closers to come to support, and the rule which requires them to do so on drill apparently applies in this case.

Fort Gaston says: A holds that in the present signal code (Morse) in use for the Army the reverse of F is Q? B holds that Y is the reverse. Which is right? **Ans.**—In the International Code, now in use by the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, the reverse of F is L and the reverse of Q is Y. See G. O. 12, A. G. O., of 1886. In the Morse Code there is no reverse of F.

A asks: What is the distance between the end of the pole of a caisson and the face of a piece, in park, each carriage having four horses. In other words is the distance of eight yards as laid down in Tactics for six horse teams arbitrary? **Ans.**—The general rule for the reduction of distances applies here, when manœuvring with a reduced number of horses. In other words the distance is reduced one team for four horses.

G. D. B. asks: Can an amateur military student obtain all the desirable information on the Military Code by studying the "Abridged Regulations," 1881, or is the "Unabridged" necessary? **Ans.**—The "Abridged" would give him a very good idea of the subject as it contains the most essential general particulars. A close study of the volume, combined with some practical experience, would go far to change the "amateur" into a "regular."

M. N. G. asks: 1. At the command "company load," do the guides execute the load? **Ans.**—The guides do not load.

2. If they do load and then step to the rear, what should they do if the command Fire is followed by the command Guides Post and the company begins the march? **Ans.**—They could not fire, if they did, and they have other duties to perform, as file closers, when in the rear.

W. D. D. says: "A" holds that if an enlisted man stationed at a fort obtains goods from the post trader by a forged order of the company commander, the trader cannot criminally prosecute the enlisted man in the civil court. "B" holds that the trader can. Which is right? **Ans.**—"B" is right. But over such a forgery as this, committed at a military post, a State court would in the great majority of cases have no jurisdiction. A United States court would, however.

S. E. G. and W. A. M. say: Please give us your authority for saying that at the frings the guides fall back at command ready. Has there been a later decision than

this, or are you at fault? **Ans.**—The answer was wrong. Kindly omit flowers. The young man who answered your query has committed harikari.

2. After the fire by company, kneeling, can the company be brought to company rise without first reloading the pieces. If so by what commands? **Ans.**—The pieces are reloaded, if empty, at the command cease firing.

Guard says: You told subscriber in your journal of March 3 that the sentinel on No. 1 post does not repeat the corporal of the guard's call: Turn out the guard, the officer of the day. Is there any decision in existence that sustains your answer? I do not know of anything definite in orders, nor in regulations. It is customary at different posts to have No. 1 repeat the call. **Ans.**—The Adjutant General's Office, under date April 16, 1884, covers this point very clearly. It is unnecessary, and positively unauthorized for No. 1 to repeat the call of the corporal: Turn out the guard, officer of the day.

Texas asks: 1. Does the ruling in Circular 11, A. G. O., of 1887, that "whenever a soldier is transferred at his own request he should bear the cost of such transfer for his subsistence as well as for his transportation" include non-commissioned officers of the general staff? **Ans.**—Yes. Why not? unless specially ordered otherwise by competent authority.

2. There is no regulation authorizing the maintenance of a slush fund at military posts. The lieutenant general, we believe, opposes the practice, and we know personally that more trouble and injury to discipline has arisen from these "slush funds" at military posts than from anything else. They are not recognized by regulation and if maintained at all, now, at any of our military posts, it is without the sanction or knowledge of the controlling authorities.

ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has sent to the House an estimate of \$12,124.10 for the Army Building, New York, by Acting Secretary Benét. The cost of the building was originally estimated at \$200,000, and the book of estimates recently called for \$35,000 to make up a deficiency caused by the extensive rebuilding reported to be necessary by Architect Stephen D. Hatch. The plans were accordingly changed and the work conducted upon the new ones. Several payments were allowed by the department out of appropriations for the Army for supplies, for incidental expenses, and for barracks and quarters. 2d Comptroller Butler decided that there was no authority for thus diverting appropriations, as the cost of any building ought not to be extended in the same way without law. The estimate submitted provides for replacing the misappropriated amount. It also allows \$5,006.38, or 5 per cent. of the cost of the building to Architect Hatch as compensation for services.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE SERVICES

Opinions were rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court this week in the cases of Asst. Engrs. Jabez Burdard and H. D. Potts, who claimed retired pay in lieu of retired furlough pay now received by them. In both cases the Court decided against the claimants. That the two officers anticipated this result is evident from the fact that they have bills in Congress to give them the relief sought for through the courts.

In the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in the case of the United States v. T. N. Bateman, the motion to quash the indictment having been argued some time since. Bateman was arrested for the murder of Sergt. S. M. Soper at the Presidio Barracks on July 5 of last year. At the time of the murder the military authorities refused to allow the city officials to have anything to do with the case, and the request of Coroner Stanton to hold an inquest on the body

of the murdered sergeant was not allowed. Judge Sawyer's decision was that the indictment must be quashed. The defendant pleaded that the Presidio reservation was not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and the offense charged was not an offense over which the United States Circuit Court had jurisdiction. In the language of the decision: "The United States was both proprietor and sovereign of the Presidio land until the admission of California into the Union. By the act of admission, reserving only their proprietary right over these lands, they relinquished their governmental or local sovereign right and were thenceforth only proprietors in the sense that any natural person owning land is a proprietor."

THE following is a sailor's epitaph in St. Brelade's Churchyard in the Island of Jersey:

Weep for a seaman, honest and sincere,
Not cast away, but brought to anchor here;
Storms had overwhelmed him, but the conscious wave
Repented, and resigned him to the grave.
In harbor, safe from shipwreck now he lies,
Till Time's last signal blazes through the skies,
Reddited in a moment shall he be
Sail from this port on an eternal sea!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has prepared a biography of the late Emperor William of Germany, which has just been published by Messrs. Cassell and Company. It contains personal reminiscences of the Emperor William, both on the battlefield and in other situations, and covers the entire period of the Emperor's eventful career, the introduction giving an account of his death. Mr. Forbes has the advantage of personal experience as a war correspondent during the Franco-German war, when he accompanied King William on the campaign through Alsace and Lorraine up to the walls of Paris. Illness having prevented his completing the work, the three concluding chapters of the sixteen contained in the volume are furnished by Mr. John P. Jackson, who has given in concise form a narrative of the years succeeding the Peace with France. The heroic manner in which the old King, who had already passed the allotted term of human life, endured the hardships and anxieties of the great war, will never be forgotten so long as Germany is a nation. The fitting reward of his devotion was his unanimous acceptance by his countrymen as chief of the united German Empire. After the stormy years of 1870-71 the life of the Emperor was uneventful, until a long and honorable career was closed by death.

No. 44 of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute is a bulky volume of 300 octavo pages full of most valuable matter. It includes Admiral Luce's annual address, Capt. Zalinski's article on the naval use of the Pneumatic gun, Capt. Cooke's valuable paper on O. R. Naval Reserve, the paper of Mr. Cowie, with the accompanying discussion on aluminum bronze, with shorter papers by Ensign Wm. L. Rodgers on the Naval Brigade; Maj. James M. Pollard on the Resistance of the Air to the Motion of Projectiles, and notes from the journal of Tunis A. M. Craven when a lieutenant in the Dale, 1846-9. Prof. Munroe gives the 16th of his series of notes on the literature of explosives, and we have the usual professional and bibliographical notes. The annual reports show a total of 659 members with 165 associates and seven honorary members. The receipts are \$4,832.51 for 1887, and there was a net balance in hand at the end of the year of \$917.42. Of the 78 members who joined during the year 30 were naval officers.

Major Geo. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, U. S. A., has recently submitted to the War Department an elaborate report on yellow fever. It embraces a detailed account of investigations made in South America and in Mexico last summer and in the pathological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University during the past winter. The matter covers 300 type-written sheets, and is accompanied by ten plates showing in a general way the more marked features of the report. It is understood that the conclusions are not favorable to the claims of the physicians in Brazil and Mex.

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INSTRUCTION.

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ico, who say they have discovered a means of preventing the disease by inoculation.

In the concluding paper by John C. Ropes on "The Campaign of Waterloo," in *Scribner's Magazine* for April, there will be four full page illustrations—two ideal pictures by R. F. Zogbaum, and two by W. T. Smedley. There are also a great many smaller sketches by Mr. Smedley, which were made during his recent visit to the field of Waterloo for this magazine. In the article entitled "Where Shall We spend Our Summer?" Gen. A. W. Greely shows (as far as one can predict from the series of observations made by the Signal Office of the Army for many years) which will be the three hottest days of the coming summer, east of the Mississippi River.

The March "Century" has been out of print for some days, probably owing to the great public interest in the Libby Prison article contained in that number. The opening article in the April "Century" is to be a description of the Palestine of to-day, by Edward L. Wilson, illustrated with a great number of engravings made from Mr. Wilson's photographs. Henry James has written a paper on Robert Louis Stevenson, which is accompanied with a portrait-sketch.

The Alumni Association of the Revenue Marine Service have published at the price of thirty-five cents, No. 1 of a series of monographs entitled "Trigonometrical Formulas Applied to Navigation," contributed by Mr. Edward Emery, Instructor of U. S. Revenue Marine Cadets, with illustrative examples by Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, U. S. R. M.

The fourth volume of the *Compte de Paris's* "History of the Civil War in America," translated by Col. John P. Nicholson, the publication of which was some time ago understood to be in a state of indefinite postponement, is now in the press of Porter and Coates, of Philadelphia, and is likely to be ready before the end of April.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. A. H. Mattox, who has served in the Ohio Commandery as its Recorder since its first organization, has declined a re-election on account of his private business which takes him from home a large part of his time.

The total membership of the Order Jan. 31, 1888, was as follows: New York, 639; Pennsylvania, 620; Massachusetts, 631; California, 521; Ohio, 511; District of Columbia, 406; Illinois, 233; Minnesota, 184; Missouri, 171; Michigan, 149; Wisconsin, 137; Kansas, 130; Nebraska, 100; Maine, 75; Iowa, 73; Oregon, 54; Colorado, 51. Total, 4,901.

The following are the nominations for 1888-89 of the New York Commandery, made under Sec. 9 of the By-Laws: Commander, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Lt. Col. Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; junior vice-commander, Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. N.; recorder, Lt. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; registrar, Capt. Wm. H. Jewell, U. S. V.; treasurer, Paym. Geo. De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; chaplain, Bvt. Lieut. Gen. C. T. Christensen, U. S. V.; chaplain, Rev. Edw. Anderson, colonel, U. S. V.; council—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wager Swaine, U. S. A., retired; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Lt. Comdr. Jos. Marston, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lt. Col. Edw. Haight, late U. S. A.; Capt. Geo. M. Hard, U. S. V.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SWORD.

The Joint Library Committee on March 16 considered the question of the purchase by Congress of the sword used by General Washington on all state occasions, now in the possession of his great niece, whose father refused \$20,000 for it in 1850.

(From the London Engineer.)

THE SIX-INCH LONGRIDGE WIRE GUN.

THE first wire gun constructed entirely on Mr. Longridge's principle by Admiral Kolokoltzoff, at the Abouchoff Steel Works, has just been successfully tested. The gun is 35 calibres long, with a powder chamber 6.8 in. diameter, and weighs 5.6 tons. The inner tube is of steel, with 85 in. of its breech-end strengthened with steel wire encased in a cast iron jacket on which the trunnions are formed, and which carries a breech mechanism of the De Bange type. The wire, weighing 1,656 lb., is .252 in. wide by .069 in. thick, was wound on in an ordinary lathe by means of an automatic apparatus constructed by Messrs. Easton and Anderson, and attached to the saddle of the ordinary slide rest. Up to the present time the following rounds have been fired, in the presence of many naval and military men interested in gunnery:

Number of rounds.	Weight of shot, lbs.	Weight of powder, lbs.	Muzzle velocity, ft.	Pressure in atmospheres.
7	72	27 to 38	—	—
10	72	39 1/4	2150	2947
11	90	"	1937	2163
163	123	"	1715	2250

Five hundred rounds in all are to be fired. The success of the gun is perfect, and completely justifies Mr. Longridge's contention that trustworthy ordnance can be constructed cheaply, and, above all, very quickly, on his system.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

Of the Boulanger episode the Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post* says: "So far as can be ascertained at present, the action of Gen. Logerot is generally approved; and it is felt that Gen. Boulanger, in disobeying orders, committed an offence which it would be fatal to military discipline to overlook. Moreover, the fact that he disguised himself, wearing blue spectacles, makes him an object of a considerable amount of ridicule, and nothing can be more injurious to a French public man than this. An allusion in a piece at the Varieties theatre to blue spectacles was received by the audience with loud laughter. As an officer in *retraite d'emploi*, Gen. Boulanger will receive two-fifths pay, must not wear a uniform except if summoned to appear before his superiors, and must reside wherever ordered, and at the end of three years at latest be placed on the retired list. Gen. Logerot is by no means unfriendly to Gen. Boulanger. On the contrary he wanted to appoint him to the command of the 15th Corps at Marseilles, but was overruled by the other Ministers. This gives weight to his decision. Moreover, the mass of the French people are profoundly desirous of peace, and suspect Gen. Boulanger to be favorable to a war policy."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Berlin War Office has issued orders for the immediate strengthening of all the forts round Königsburg with armored turrets. At the same time instructions have been sent to Danzig for the creation of a fourth battalion to every regiment in garrison.

A BERLIN correspondent, referring to the volley firing on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor, says: "It was noted by experts that many of these volleys, of which 40 were fired, were very irregular, and much worse than British volunteers would have done."

GEN. E. LOJERO, Mexican Army, who has had command of the 1st Military Zone, has embarked at Mazatlan, with destination in the State of Chiapas. Gen. Diego M. Guerra, who has headquarters at Guaymas, will succeed Gen. Lojero in command of the 1st Military Zone.

THERE appears to be well founded allegations of systematic fraudulent manufacture of goods in the coppermiths' department at Devonport Dockyard. Snuff boxes, tobacco boxes, spectacle cases, kettles and coal scoops have been systematically manufactured for private use and for sale.

IN France an arsenal workman named Lavigne has just been sentenced to six months imprisonment at Bordeaux, he having been found in possession of two grains of some of the constituent substances used in the manufacture of the gunpowder kept secret by the French Government.

THE French Government has decided not to take further proceedings against Gen. Boulanger for visiting Paris without orders. Gen. Warnef will succeed to his command. Gen. Boulanger has returned to Clermont Ferrand, and he expects the Minister of War to authorize him to reside in Paris.

11,500 MILITIAMEN and 1,600 volunteers joined the British Army in 1887. About two-fifths of the lads who present themselves for examination are refused on one ground or another—about half on account of some ailment, and half because they do not reach the proper standard. 5,355 men deserted in the British Army in 1887, as compared with 5,402 in 1886.

IN the Spanish Chambers the Minister of War recently stated that no other nation possessed so many guns on its seaboard as Spain, while in the arsenals there were more than 500,000 rifles of new model, with the necessary ammunition. The Minister concluded by promising that Spain should present a front of 500,000 men, and a reserve of 180,000 more, without entailing large sacrifices on the Treasury.

THE Krupp Works are now turning out a 150-ton gun; it is similar to the 120-ton guns, but is longer, and will have a much higher range. Among the large orders on hand is one from the Austrian Government for 150 heavy siege guns. It is said that the 120-ton Krupp gun, which was one of the four guns built for the Italian Government, but was left behind at Essen when the others were sent to Italy, has been fired more than 200 times and is still in good condition.

A ROYAL Warrant has been issued with the purpose of providing an Army Medical Reserve for the British Service.

SEVERAL tricycles and bicycles, as well as an improved tandem machine capable of carrying a dozen men, are to be sent to Aldershot for trial by the British Army Cycle Corps, which is to be formed there.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The 'Lee' detachable magazine-rifle, the action of which, we hear, is being adopted by her Majesty's Government, can be seen at Messrs. Bland's establishment, 430 West Strand."

THE Austrian Emperor has conferred the rank of Honorary Colonel and titular Commander of the 12th Regiment of Hussars on the Prince of Wales. This is one of the most distinguished regiments in the Austrian Service.

AT the United Service Institution on March 7, Lieut. W. C. Crutcheley, of the Royal Naval Reserve, read a paper on the condition of the Mercantile Marine personnel and matériel, with a view to its more complete utilization as a reserve for the Royal Navy.

THE *Popolo Romano* states that on June 30, 1887, the officers of the permanent army of Italy numbered 13,550, being an increase on the previous year of 16. The officers of the whole army, including the territorial and general militia, were 29,100, or an increase of 1,035.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that the virtual Czar of Russia, the man whose orders are irrevocable, is not Alexander III., but Lieut. Gen. Gresser, the head of the palace and a member of the Privy Council. He is between 40 and 45 years of age, is a soldier by profession, and has been decorated many times for gallantry in the field.

IT is reported from Constantinople that the condition of the Turkish finances is approaching to the last degree of desperation. Russia is pressing for payment of the war indemnity—the arrears of which now amount to nearly half a million, and nothing in the Treasury to meet it, through the falling off in the revenue in Asia Minor—and is expected, in default of payment, to demand extensive territorial compensation in the direction of Erzeroum and the Valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

THE medical statistics of the French Army for 1884 show that of 1,000 entered in hospital, alcoholism furnished 1.2 cases, mental alienation 1.4, cholera 3.4, tuberculosis 14.4, syphilis 23.7, diseases of the circulatory and lymphatic system 26.8, fever 27.9, typhoid 58.7, rheumatism and gout 4.2, traumatic lesions and surgical cases 70, diseases of the skin and cellular tissue 82.2, affections of the respiratory tract 144.4, and of the digestive apparatus 195.8.

A PARTY of soldiers in Paris were recently engaged in firing blank cartridges when one of them, Carre, put a bullet into his rifle by mistake. When the word was given, Carre, who was in the rear rank, fired with the rest, and his bullet lodged in the head of his front-ranked man. The captain, who was in charge dropped dead from heart disease when he saw the soldier fall, and Carre endeavored to kill himself, but was prevented. The bullet was successfully extracted, and the man will probably recover.

THE Spanish correspondent of the *Progres Militaire* states that the armament of the Spanish forces is probably on the eve of an important transformation. For some years past certain experiments have been privately made with reference to an improvement in the mechanism of the Remington rifle, and the matter has proceeded so far that a Royal decree has ordered an official trial of the new form, as compared with the 11-mm. Remington. The modification would cost little, and would, it is claimed, give great tension to the trajectory and much accuracy to the aim. In view of the possible change, the factory of Toledo has been ordered to suspend the making of cartridges for the present rifle.

To avoid the rank, bitter taste so often observed in Key West and imported cigars, give the old reliable brand, "Tanali's Punch" a trial.

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(From the Raleigh Observer.)

CAROLINA IMPRESSION OF MR. CLEVELAND.

WHEN the President was at Weldon a large crowd shook hands with him. Among them was a countryman, who, tall and lank, took his stand in front of the President, and, as he shook his hand, said: "Well, and are you the President?" "Yes," said Mr. Cleveland, "I am the President." "Well, I have voted for many a President, but I never seed one before." And as he stood looking at him, over, up and down, and from one side to the other, he exclaimed: "Well, you are a whopper, in fact. Whereupon the President smiled, and Mrs. Cleveland and who was standing near by, laughed until she cried.

WHAT HE ADMIRER MORE THAN VIRTUE.

LATE arrival whispering to stranger at a concert—Is that the violin virtuoso just leaving the stage? Stranger—Durned if I know whether he is virtuous or not, but he can play the fiddle like thunder.—Washington Critic.

INJURED IN THE WAR.

PENSION AGENT—And so you injured your eyesight in the Civil War. In what engagement was it? Claimant—My engagement as a proofreader for the "Century Magazine."—Puck.

WHEN Mr. Lincoln made his visit to Gen. Grant's camp at City Point, Va., in 1864, he was met by the General and his staff, and, upon being asked how he was, said: "I am not feeling very well. I got pretty badly shaken up on the bay coming down, and am not altogether over it yet." "Let me send for a bottle of champagne for you, Mr. President," said one of the staff officers; "that is the best remedy I know of for seasickness." "No, no, my young friend," said Mr. Lincoln; "I've seen many a man in my time seasick ashore from drinking that very article."—Richmond Religious Herald.

THE recent Eastern blizzard has given rise to innumerable witticisms at the expense of Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., of which the following is a sample: Ground Hog—From his hole: Ah there! Greely—From his Bureau: Stay there! Ground Hog: You bet I will. That's the only reliable prediction you've made this year. Good morning. Tumbles backward into his cellar.

THE following is related of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He said one day to Alison, his Secretary of Embassy: "Damn your eyes, Mr. Alison, why was not that despatch sent?" "Damn your Excellency's eyes!" answered Mr. Alison, "it went this morning."

WE disclaim all responsibility for the following, which we find in the Critic, for "some pork will boil so," as the old women say: "To revivify a desiccated chestnut, we might remark at this time that

* certain military-literary man had come into general bad odor."

BIRTHS.

SICKEL.—At Fort Yates, D. T., March 15, to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., 7th Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCDONALD—WHITEHURST.—At Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, D. N. McDONALD, late 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss C. E. Whitehurst, daughter of Mrs. G. W. F. Price.

DIED.

AUMAN.—At Fort Wingate, New Mexico, March 12, WILLIE, son of Capt. William and Emma E. Auman, 13th U. S. Infantry, aged 7 years, 9 months and 28 days.

ASPELL.—At Fort Lee, N. J., March 12, Captain THOMAS F. ASPELL, U. S. Army, retired, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V.

CADY.—At New Haven, Conn., March 14, Brevet Brigadier General ALBEMARLE CADY, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

CASS.—At New York City, March 21, GEORGE W. CASS, formerly 1st Lieutenant 7th U. S. Infantry, in the 70th year of his age.

CHASE.—At Germantown, Pa., Captain JAMES MORSE CHASE, son of the late Chaplain Moses B. Chase, U. S. Navy.

CLINCH.—At Green Cove Springs, Fla., March 10, NICHOLAS BAYARD CLINCH, son of General Duncan L. Clinch, formerly Colonel 8th U. S. Infantry.

DASHIELL.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 15, JEREMIAH Y. DASHIELL, formerly Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

EASTMAN.—At Portsmouth, N. H., March 18, Commander THOMAS H. EASTMAN, U. S. N., retired, in the 51st year of his age.

HAWKINS.—Near Sweet Air, Md., March 9, in her 76th year, Mrs. MARY E. HAWKINS, widow of Major Edgar S. Hawkins, 2d U. S. Infantry.

HILL.—At West Point, N. Y., March 3, after a long and painful illness, borne with christian fortitude, CHARLES T. HILL, Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, aged 54 years, one day.

HOLDER.—At New York City, February 28, Dr. JOSEPH B. HOLDER, brother in law of Brevet Captain John B. Eaton, 3d U. S. Artillery.

KEY.—At Mobile, Ala., March 19, HENRY HOWARD KEY, formerly midshipman U. S. Navy.

LOVE.—At David's Island, N. Y., March 18, MARION, only daughter of Captain George G. and Nannie Southgate Love, aged 17 months and 14 days.

LYDECKER.—At Englewood, N. J., March 6, in the 78th year of his age, GARRETT J. LYDECKER, father of Major G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

MENDALL.—At Springfield, Ill., March 12, aged 82, GEORGE S. MENDALL, father of Colonel Geo. H. Mendall, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

ODDEN.—At Paoli, Pa., March 12, of pneumonia, 1st Asst. Engineer JAMES ODDEN, U. S. Revenue Marine.

PARKER.—At Parkersburg, Pa., March 15, DAVID PARKER, aged 81 years, father of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Parker, Major 16th U. S. Infantry and uncle of General J. G. Parker, U. S. Army.

ROSELL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, CLIFFORD R. ROSELL, son of the late Major Nathan B. Rosell, 3d U. S. Infantry.

SPENCER.—At Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 22, of pneumonia, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM C. SPENCER, Surgeon U. S. Army.

THE LESSONS OF "UNSER FRITZ" CASE.

THE greatest doctors in Europe don't seem to know what ails "Unser Fritz." Thus are the Garfield and Grant episodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" medical knowledge is again shaken.

The effect is a revulsion. Since the fatal days of 1883, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning extensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more relying upon old fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing—the only reliance known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliance are illustrated to-day in a series of old-fashioned roots and herbs preparations recently given to the world by the well known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulas possessed by many of our oldest families, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you'r yellor and pale and weak like lookin', you'r needin' a good shaking up with some sarsaparilla."

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that the very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the rugged health of our ancestors.

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorator to resist colds and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by inflamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver Pills, he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

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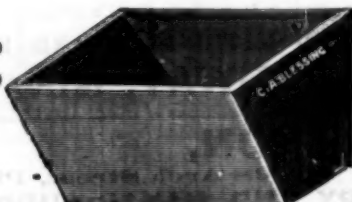
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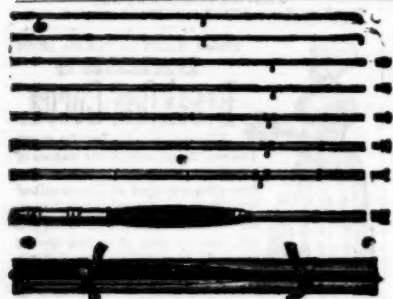
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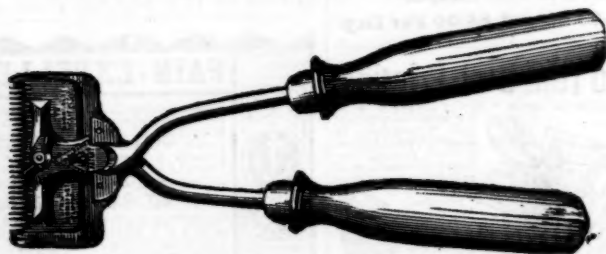
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